

THE JOURNAL OF  
**ELECTRICAL  
WORKERS**  
AND OPERATORS

**FEDERAL**  
*Anti-Racketeering Law*  
**of**  
**1934**



OL. XXXIX

-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY, 1940

-

NO. 5

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



*"Life insurance appeals to me as a form of security which affords protection so unquestionably sound as to create a feeling of confidence and assurance in the hearts and minds of every insured person. By availing oneself of the opportunity of becoming insured in a sound life insurance you are simply providing protection for yourself and family in a way which you could not do as an individual. No obligation rests more heavily upon the head of a family than the obligation to provide security for those who depend upon him."*

WILLIAM GREEN,  
President, American  
Federation of Labor.

A group life insurance policy covering the members of your Local Union  
would be a great protection for your members and their families.

• • •

*Write Today*

• • •

## AMERICAN STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *President*

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

*An Old Line Legal Reserve Life Insurance Company*

~ Incorporated 1924 ~

---

---

# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—Crowded Out	234
Why Did Arnold Refuse to Use Law?	235
Finis: Train Pulls Into Last Terminal	237
Arnold Saddles Industry With Restraints	238
Mountains of Evidence Against NLRB	240
CCC Goes Forward With New Leader	241
Builders Raise Voice Against Arnold's Coup	242
Ft. Worth Finds WPA Menace to Skill	243
Regulated Marketing of Television Starts Soon	244
Mirabile Dictu! Labor Board Reverses	245
How to Lay Out Industrial Plant Systems	246
How Chinese Led Japs Into Death Trap	248
Saga of Sam Committed to Films	249
Sketches of the Deep North Woods	250
Knotty Trade Questions for Marine Electricians	251
Editorials	252
Woman's Work	254
Women's Auxiliary	255
Correspondence	256
Co-operating Manufacturers	272
In Memoriam	276
Death Claims Paid	279
Local Union Official Receipts	285

• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, D. W. TRACY, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. International Secretary, G. M. BUGNIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN, 647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

### VICE PRESIDENTS

First District E. INGLES  
R. R. 3, London, Ont., Can.  
Second District JOHN J. REGAN  
Rm. 424, Park Square Bldg, Boston, Mass.  
Third District EDW. F. KLOTER  
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Fourth District ARTHUR BENNETT  
Box 241, Youngstown, Ohio  
Fifth District G. X. BARKER  
1027 Woodward Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.  
Sixth District M. J. BOYLE  
3920 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
Seventh District W. L. INGRAM  
3641 Laughton St., Fort Worth, Texas  
Eighth District H. W. BELL  
Box 471, Denver, Colo.  
Ninth District J. SCOTT MILNE  
1110 Central Tower, San Francisco, Calif.  
Railroads J. J. DUFFY  
Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

### INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHAS. M. PAULSEN, Chairman  
4937 W. Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
First District G. W. WHITEFORD  
1517 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.  
Second District F. L. KELLEY  
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.  
Third District M. P. GORDAN  
2104 Law and Finance Bldg.,  
429 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Fourth District EDWARD NOTHNAGLE  
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Fifth District E. J. BROWN  
744 N. 4th St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Sixth District G. C. GADBOIS  
1532 No. Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.  
Seventh District C. F. OLIVER  
644 Madison St., Denver, Colo.  
Eighth District J. L. MCBRIDE  
165 James St., Labor Temple,  
Winnipeg, Can.

## Magazine

### CHAT

Those terrible termites of the type who do dirty and sneaking little tricks to editors played a colossal joke on us and on the readers in the April issue. The cartoon "Thirty" dedicated to Goody was drawn by James Wallace and not by Wallace Campbell, as stated under the cartoon. We apologize humbly to both of our valued contributors. Mr. Wallace furnishes another cartoon this month.

• Carl H. Beede, Local Union No. 77, writes this month: "Let me say that about a week ago when I happened to be in a farmhouse on Whidby Island in Puget Sound I noticed a copy of this issue spread open on the kitchen table at the article on unemployment. This may indicate that you have a wider reading clientele than you realize and not entirely confined to electrical workers."

• Beede is right. We have a wide reading public outside our union and our influence grows. The Daily Citizen, Pittsburgh, based its leading editorial on April 12 on our recent series of articles about workers in the Panama Canal. The Chicago Daily Times gave a recent leading editorial to the O'Mahoney plan for ending machine unemployment.

• Scores of other publications, including some of the largest magazines in the United States, noticed the March ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL. In this day of competing instruments of communication—radio, press and movies—it is no little accomplishment to catch the attention of American public opinion on any subject relating to labor.



# Crowded Out

By

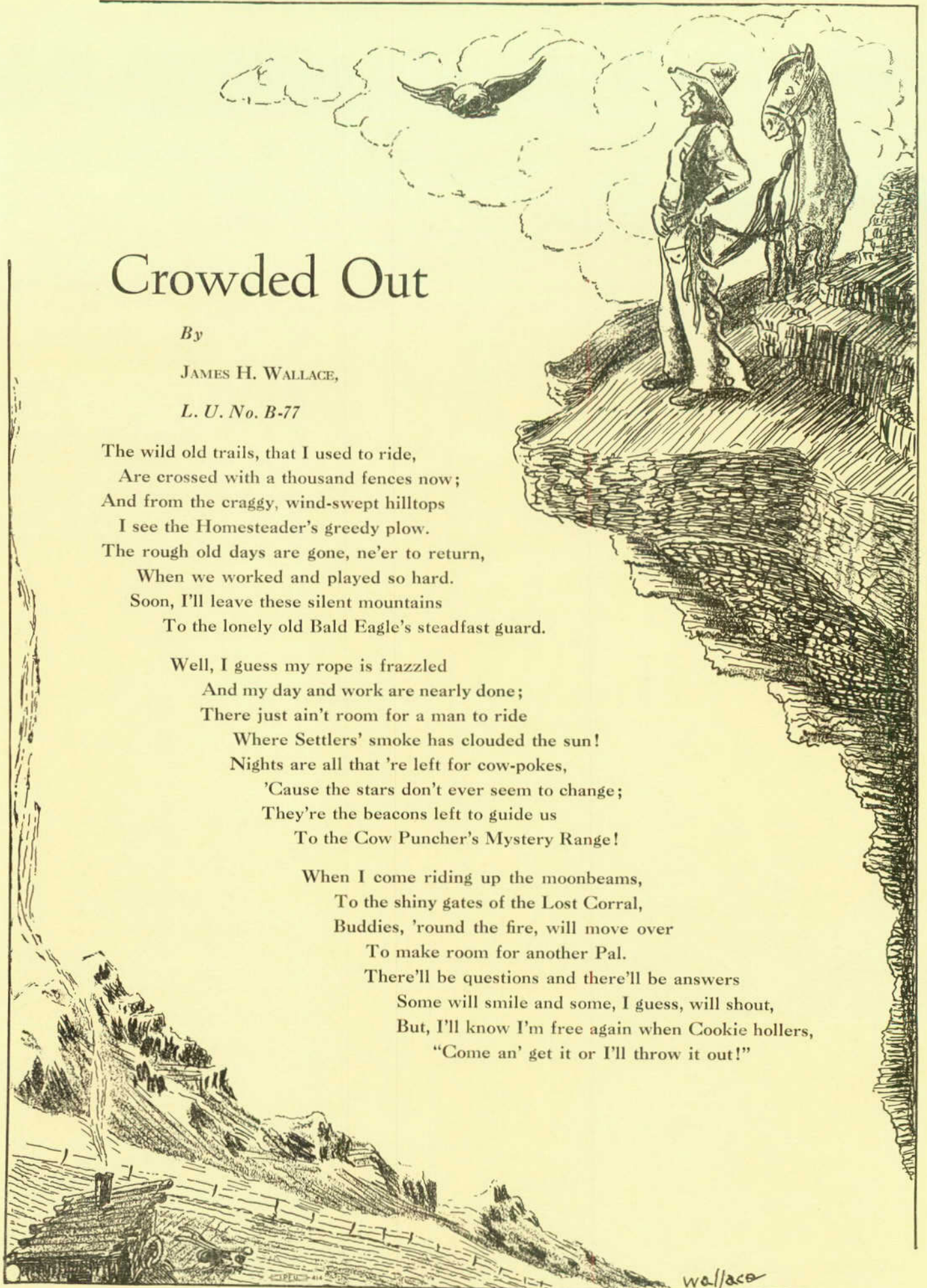
JAMES H. WALLACE,

*L. U. No. B-77*

The wild old trails, that I used to ride,  
Are crossed with a thousand fences now;  
And from the craggy, wind-swept hilltops  
I see the Homesteader's greedy plow.  
The rough old days are gone, ne'er to return,  
When we worked and played so hard.  
Soon, I'll leave these silent mountains  
To the lonely old Bald Eagle's steadfast guard.

Well, I guess my rope is frazzled  
And my day and work are nearly done;  
There just ain't room for a man to ride  
Where Settlers' smoke has clouded the sun!  
Nights are all that 're left for cow-pokes,  
'Cause the stars don't ever seem to change;  
They're the beacons left to guide us  
To the Cow Puncher's Mystery Range!

When I come riding up the moonbeams,  
To the shiny gates of the Lost Corral,  
Buddies, 'round the fire, will move over  
To make room for another Pal.  
There'll be questions and there'll be answers  
Some will smile and some, I guess, will shout,  
But, I'll know I'm free again when Cookie hollers,  
"Come an' get it or I'll throw it out!"







# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS  
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in  
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.  
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XXXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1940

NO. 5

## Why Did ARNOLD Refuse to Use LAW?

**A**T the instance of the U. S. Department of Justice the U. S. Congress passed an anti-racketeering law in 1934. This bill had the support of the American Federation of Labor. Before this bill was passed, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, had conferences with the Attorney General of the United States, and attached to this bill was a proviso that fully protected labor against unjust prosecution. This proviso read:

"Provided, that no court of the United States shall construe or apply any of the provisions of Sections 420 a to 420 e of this title in such manner as to impair, diminish, or in any manner affect the rights of bona fide labor organizations in lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof, as such rights are expressed in existing statutes of the United States."

At that time Attorney General Homer S. Cummings sent a letter to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House effectively explaining the point of view of the U. S. Department of Justice, at that time under the direction of Attorney General Cummings.

Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.  
May 18, 1934

Honorable Hatton W. Sumners  
Chairman of Judiciary Committee  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sumners: I am enclosing herewith the new draft of the anti-racketeering bill, S. 2248, which has been prepared upon the informal suggestion of your committee as a substitute for the bill which your committee has under consideration.

After a series of conferences with Mr. Keenan and Mr. Reid this draft has definitely been approved by Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and James S. Easby-Smith, Esq., counsel for Mr. Green.

We believe that the bill in this form will accomplish the purposes of such

### New Dealers passed federal anti-racketeer- ing statute in 1934

legislation and at the same time meet the objections made to the original bill.

The original bill was susceptible to the objection that it might include within its prohibition the legitimate and bona fide activities of employers and employees. As the purpose of the legislation is not to interfere with such legitimate activities but rather to set up severe penalties for racketeering by violence, extortion or coercion, which affects interstate commerce, it seems advisable to definitely exclude such legitimate activities.

As the typical racketeering activities affecting interstate commerce are those in connection with price fixing and economic extortion directed by professional gangsters, we have inserted sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), making such activities unlawful when accompanied by violence and affecting interstate commerce.

The Sherman Antitrust Act is too restricted in its terms and the penalties thereunder too moderate to make the Act an effective weapon in prosecuting racketeers. The anti-racketeering acts are related to interstate commerce and are therefore of concern to the nation as a whole.

We have added a new provision prohibiting conspiracy as well as the substantive acts and we have also added a separability clause to make certain that the entire Act will not be declared unconstitutional in the event that its application to any circumstance is held invalid.

We feel that this bill is a vital part of any federal program to suppress so-called "racketeering" activities which have assumed nation-wide proportions.

Sincerely yours,  
HOMER CUMMINGS,  
Attorney General.

### WHY NOT, MR. ARNOLD?

Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge

of anti-trust enforcement, began his meteoric career by stating that he was bringing charges against building trades unions in order to lower housing costs. He brought scores of indictments but there is no statistical record that building costs fell. Rather there is statistical record that building costs generally ascended during Mr. Arnold's careening legal activities. Thereafter the publicity men surrounding Mr. Arnold appeared to switch the purpose of Mr. Arnold's campaign to one of driving racketeers out of the building trades. The general impression left was that racketeering was rampant, for Mr. Arnold was himself by decree setting up interpretations of the anti-trust law that made usual practices illegal. For this, legal authorities designated the Arnold campaign as an effort "to burn the barn down to roast the pig." If Mr. Arnold were sincere in driving out racketeers in the building industry, why did he not use the anti-racketeering statute passed in 1934?

In a report made to the Committee on the Judiciary by Representative Stephens, this salient paragraph appeared:

"The provisions of the proposed statute are limited so as not to include the usual activities of capitalistic combinations, bona fide labor unions, and ordinary business practices which are not accompanied by manifestations or racketeering."

It will be noted here that Representative Stephens in his report to the Judiciary Committee did not use "legitimate" practices of trade unions but "usual" practices. The entire report of Representative Stephens is apropos.

### REPORT

#### To accompany S. 2248

The Committee on the Judiciary, having had under consideration the bill (S. 2248) to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation, reports the same favorably to the Senate and recommends that the bill do pass.

The purpose and need of this legislation are set out in the following memorandum from the Department of Justice:

S. 2248 (H. R. 6926), a bill to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation. This is a proposed federal anti-racketeering statute based on the interstate commerce power.

In the past such persons have been prosecuted in the federal courts for incidental violations of law, such as mail frauds or income-tax evasions. The near-





Union workers played a tremendous part in building the greatest city in the world.

est approach to prosecution of racketeers as such has been under the Sherman Antitrust Act. This Act, however, was designed primarily to prevent and punish capitalistic combinations and monopolies, and because of the many limitations engrafted upon the Act by interpretations of the courts, the Act is not well suited for prosecution of persons who commit acts of violence, intimidation, and extortion. Furthermore, the Sherman Act requires proof of a conspiracy, combination, or monopoly, and it is often difficult to prove that the acts of racketeers affecting interstate commerce amount to a conspiracy in restraint of such commerce, or a monopoly. Moreover, a violation of the Sherman Act is merely a misdemeanor, punishable by one year in jail plus \$5,000 fine, which is not a sufficient penalty for the usual acts of violence and intimidation affecting interstate commerce.

The accompanying proposed statute is designed to avoid many of the embarrassing limitations in the wording and interpretation of the Sherman Act, and to extend federal jurisdiction over all restraints of any commerce within the scope of the federal government's constitutional powers. Such restraints, if accompanied by extortion, violence, coercion, or intimidation, are made felonies, whether the restraints are in form of conspiracies or not. The proposed statute also makes it a felony to do any act "affecting" or "burdening" such trade or commerce if accompanied by extortion, violence, coercion, or intimidation.

The provisions of the proposed statute are limited so as not to include the usual activities of capitalistic combinations, bona fide labor unions, and ordinary business practices which are not accompanied by manifestations of racketeering.

Offenses of the character designed to be prohibited are of such a serious nature that it is believed improper to make them felonies, punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year and for as long as the court, in its discretion, shall determine, and in addition by a fine at least commensurate with the amount of the unlawful gain. In one racketeering

case prosecuted under criminal provisions of the Sherman Act, the unlawful gain was estimated to exceed \$10,000,000 per year, but the fine was limited by the act to \$5,000 for each person convicted. Under such circumstances it might be said that crime does pay. The penalty here suggested would cancel the benefits derived from the unlawful venture.

#### A. F. L. SUPPORTS LAW

If charges made by poisoned pen columnists, and if insinuations even by Mr. Arnold himself were true, namely, that the American Federation of Labor was not interested in clearing up racketeering, why did President William Green of the American Federation of Labor support this anti-racketeering law?

A brief history of the progress of this bill through Congress indicates Mr. Green's interested support.

Hearings relative to crimes of violence and the methods by which they might be curbed had recently been concluded by a Senate Investigating Committee. "... based on that and on other considerations as well, seven or eight bills were introduced, some at the suggestion of the Department of Justice, some by individual Senators. We had before that committee the Attorney General and one of his assistants. Each one of the bills was gone over very carefully. The Department of Justice through the Attorney General submitted a memorandum in which it was stated as follows," (he then read the report to accompany S. 2248 which has already been printed in full).—Senator Stephens, March 29, 1934, 78 Con. Rec. 5735.

Senate Bill 2248 was then passed unanimously.

#### FROM THE RECORD

"... Representatives of the American Federation of Labor informed me this afternoon that both bills (Nos. 2248 and 2249) might be very discriminatory against labor in this country and that they wanted to be heard respecting them.

They said that labor had no opportunity to be heard before the committee which considered the measures. In order that they may have such an opportunity, Mr. President, I am entering a motion to reconsider both bills, if such a motion be in order."—Senator Robinson (Indiana) April 2, 1934, 78 Con. Rec. 5859.

The motion to reconsider was entered. The bill in the meantime had been referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

On May 30, 1934, S. 2248 was reported (Report No. 1833) by the House Committee on the Judiciary to the House Calendar.—78 Con. Rec. 10065.

In neither the Senate nor the House was there anything which might be considered as a debate on the merits of the bill. But in the House the question was raised whether William Green had agreed to the bill as had been stated by the Attorney General. Representatives were assured by Representatives Oliver and Sumners that Mr. Green was in agreement.—78 Con. Rec. 10867.

#### LABOR'S RIGHTS AFFIRMED

The bill was passed by the House, with certain House Amendments, on June 13, 1934. The most important amendment appears to be the proviso relating to labor contained in Section 420 d—78 Con. Rec. 11403. The provision referred to is as follows:

"Provided, that no court of the United States shall construe or apply any of the provisions of Sections 420 a to 420 e of this title in such manner as to impair, diminish, or in any manner affect the rights of bona fide labor organizations in lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof, as such rights are expressed in existing statutes of the United States."

\* \* \*

When the bill as amended was returned to the Senate for its action, Senator Robinson withdrew his motion to reconsider for the reason that the House Amendments had corrected the matter to which he had objected, namely labor's interest in the law. The Senate then concurred in the House Amendments—June 14, 1934, 78 Con. Rec. 11482.

On June 15, 1934, the Senate Speaker announced that S. 2248 had been signed by the Vice President, and was presented to the President on that day. The bill was signed by the President on June 18, 1934.—78 Con. Rec. 12451.

#### IN THE COURTS

Cases reported through December 31, 1939, included two arising out of the anti-racketeering statute. One of these (19 Fed. Supp. 422) raised the question of the statute's constitutionality. It was contended, among other things, that the law attempted to regulate "any commerce" and was therefore beyond the power of Congress. The court upheld the statute, however, under the construction that any offense meant any "substantial" interference with interstate commerce.

(Continued on page 281)





VICE PRESIDENT C. J. MCGLOGAN

## FINIS: *Train Pulls* *Into Last* **TERMINAL**

Vice President  
C. J. McGlogan dies in  
Pokegama, Minn.

**M**AC is dead. Big, industrious, good-natured, loyal Vice President C. J. McGlogan ended his good life of toil in Pokegama, Minn., April 13. Mac had journeyed to the town of Pokegama more than two years ago to enter a sanitarium, in an attempt to recover from an insidious attack of tuberculosis. Optimistic reports came from this sanitarium only the week before as to his recovery and possible quick dismissal. However, the long struggle for health appeared to be too much for him and he died suddenly of a heart attack.

His secretary, Miss Esther Simonsen, writes to the JOURNAL: "Our hearts are heavy, for we who were privileged to work right with him loved him most." This summarizes the feeling of nearly everyone who knew Vice President McGlogan. To know him was to love him. He was an unusually efficient and strong labor leader but he had the human touch, the geniality of the kind man, and made friends wherever he went.

Under his direction electrical workers in the transportation industry had made great progress. Only at the last meeting of the International Executive Council President Dan W. Tracy reported that there were more members in the transportation industry than we had ever had before in the history of the Brotherhood.

### UNFAILING ZEAL

Mac never ceased work. He directed his office in St. Paul from his bed in Pokegama. A letter to the JOURNAL late in March tells the story:

"However, all during my sojourn up here, as you know, we have been handling

our own correspondence and directing the affairs of our Brotherhood in the transportation industry, and I do hope that you have noted we have followed out your advice and that is that we have kept our circulars going to the membership each month, as I well remember the time when you said you thought our circulars were good, that they were going to be very helpful among the membership and not to let anything interfere with getting them to the membership each month. We have religiously followed this procedure to the end that now it is well known among the organizations on railroads that the general chairmen, local union officers and committee men of our Brotherhood are better informed than any others in the transportation industry.

"We have been making very good progress up here, weighing in at 173 ring-side and my old Irish map is assuming its original contours, which permits us to beam our old smile. All of this has been made possible because of the very fine spirit of cooperation exemplified by yourself, the other officers and personnel of the international organization. You have all been very helpful and I am truly thankful."

### REFUSED MAYOR'S JOB

Mac became vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in 1928. His loyalty to the organization was exemplified in his self-sacrificing surrender of a brilliant political career in Minnesota for his union. In 1924 he was appointed city clerk for the city of St. Paul. In 1926 he was elected to the city council and became commissioner of finance. He served his city well, as attested by the fact that in 1930 after he had become vice president of the union, an attempt was made to draft him for the mayorship. Scores of petitions were circulated through the city demanding that he run for mayor. This he refused,

stating that his union duties would not permit his entering the fray. Mac never lost his interest in the political scene. He was known as a sagacious and patriotic citizen who often gave advice to governors and other state and city officials.

Mac was born in Crookston, Minn., and went to St. Paul at an early age. He was graduated from the Central High School. In high school he was known as a crack athlete and he won several letters in meets. From high school he went to the Great Northern Railroad as an electrical worker and became general chairman of Regional Council No. 1, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Mac was buried in St. Paul where his home is. He is survived by his wife Edna, and his father, John H. McGlogan, and a brother, Frank.

### TRACY'S TRIBUTE

President Tracy attended the funeral service. President Tracy paid this tribute to the head of the electrical workers in the transportation industry:

"McGlogan was a man of tireless energy, excellent judgment, rare humor, and great ability. In the darkest days of his illness, he never lost his optimism. He could always take it on the chin, without wincing. He was a remarkable character."

The weekly newspaper, LABOR, reports that Mac was once asked what he considered outstanding in his own career. His reply may be taken as a fitting epitaph to an important man who loved his fellow man and gave generously of his energies for him: "No events are outstanding in any labor representative's work—just plain hard work in the interest of humanity in all organizing campaigns, strikes, wage negotiations and legislative matters—and such has been my experience."

Vice President McGlogan was a frequent contributor to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL. His articles were always interesting and thoughtful. His latest article appeared only last November and was entitled "Give and Take in Collective Bargaining."



# ARNOLD Saddles Industry

## With RESTRAINTS

*Is it Arnold's view that competition is lawful only when engaged in by certain classes of Americans?*

**A**S the anti-labor campaign of the Department of Justice unfolds, its sinister character becomes ever more apparent to labor, while at the same time the issues become more confused and obscure to the public.

Since the greatest force in a democracy is that of public opinion, the importance of this increasing confusion in the public mind, both as it relates to labor and to the nation at large, should not be underestimated. The nature and cause of this perplexed state of public opinion may be better understood if certain characteristics of human behavior are first briefly noted and then related to the conduct of the anti-trust division's trust-protecting program.

### TO EVERY MAN HIS OPINION

It is a simple but important fact, that men tend to be opinionated. An eminent jurist once observed that the only absolutely unbiased man was the absolutely uninformed man. The complications of the particular issues, or the difficulty of ascertaining the material facts, rarely deter men from forming opinions on almost any conceivable subject. The numerous polls of public opinion eloquently illustrate this point.

It is also true, generally speaking, that men are best informed on those subjects where it is to their personal advantage to be well-informed, where their own well-being and personal interests coincide.

But where controversial issues are involved, experience has cautioned men against the ready acceptance of the version of those whose personal interests are implicated. Accordingly, the statements of many of those whose knowledge and experience qualifies them as experts are discounted by the public because it is felt that, however sincere, their personal concern deprives them of that unbiased attitude desired in a "disinterested" witness.

To a considerable degree that is the disability which currently attaches to labor's spokesmen in protesting the injustice of the government's labor prosecutions.

### REFEREE JOINS FRAY

In view of this somewhat paradoxical tendency of men to form opinions while at the same time rejecting the most fruitful sources of information, the strategic and powerful influence which government may exert on public opinion becomes apparent. Where issues of social importance

Does exactly  
what he set out to abolish.  
Summary of case to date

are concerned it is the duty of government to be both well informed and disinterested, that is, in the personal and partisan sense.

Because of this duty and because of the generally valid presumption that government officials are performing their duty, the holding of high office lends weight to the statements of him who holds it. His words are more widely circulated in the press and radio than those of others. His declarations carry more conviction because of his office than they otherwise would. Conscientious citizens look to the government for guidance and they have the right to be independently and accurately informed.

If in any particular situation, however, the government is unworthy of the confidence which the public reposes in it, much harm may be inflicted on those dependent upon public good-will, as organized labor is, and on the public itself if it is led to endorse an unwholesome program.

But even under such circumstances, though defense becomes intensely more difficult, it does not become impossible. There is such a thing as truth, regardless of the obstacles in the way of ascertaining it. Because it exists objectively, truth has a persistency and consistency which its opposite does not possess.

### "BIG STICK" SERVES AGAIN

With these considerations in mind, some of the novel activities and pronouncements of the Department of Justice may now be examined to greater advantage, and perhaps with some amusement.

Against a background of 10 years of depression, in the face of upwards of 10,000,000 unemployed, and after two decades of unenforcement of the anti-trust laws, the Department of Justice suddenly launches a sweeping series of prosecutions against the building industry in general and against the building trades unions of the American Federation of Labor in particular.

The first question that naturally presents itself is: Why was the building industry selected for the government's most violent attack? It is of course admitted by practically everyone, including those in the construction industry, that the American people stand in need of more adequate housing. And many experts are convinced that there will be no real economic recovery in this country until the building industry revives. But there is a

gap, tremendously wide, between these premises and the conclusion that the construction industry is responsible for the lack of adequate housing, or for the continuance of the depression—however welcome such a simple answer would be to a government facing burdensome and embarrassing economic problems.

### SHOOTING THE SHEPHERD TO SAVE THE WOLF

Undoubtedly abuses exist in the construction industry. It is not the purpose here to defend practices such as price-fixing, or to minimize whatever abuses do exist. On the other hand, to exaggerate the extent or the importance of existing abuses is to do an injustice to an industry which already bears relatively more burdens than other major industries. Moreover, the situation is peculiarly distorted when it is made to appear that the purchasing public is the victim of the industry's major faults when in fact the public may very likely be the net beneficiary and, without doubt, the industry itself is the chief and direct victim of its principal malpractices.

An examination of a few of the inert facts which characterize the construction field will make this clearer. A prime consideration is this, *the building industry is one of the most notoriously ruthless competitive fields in existence.* With only limited technical knowledge and experience, without capital or equipment, without even an office, men can and do constantly enter the field of building contracting. No contractor or combination of contractors can honestly be said to dominate, or even have the prospect of dominating the building industry.

Of what other major industry is this true? Telephone or telegraph communications? Grocery products? Moving pictures? Automobiles? Steel? Transportation? Meat-packing? Tobacco? Radio? Banking? Sugar? Utilities? Insurance? The list might be extended indefinitely, but the personal experience of the ordinary layman will have included contacts with dozens of industries where competition is virtually nonexistent and monopoly control has taken its place.

### FAIR-WEATHER BUILDERS

As a consequence of its intensive competitive character, the construction industry is afflicted with far more than its share of "chiselers." The extent to which chiselers can be a most formidable menace is not difficult to realize when consideration is given, first, to the number and variety of elements relating to cost of production which cannot be reduced to standard classifications such as, to mention just a few, climatic conditions, the subsurface of the earth in relation to foundations and building support, weather conditions during the period of construction and its relation to work-progress and its effect on materials, all of which are important elements of cost and yet are mere matters of judgment in advance of the job and become factual only during construction; and, second, the potentialities for trickery in view of



the number of skills, the variety of materials and the inability of layman-purchasers to judge of such matters, and their resulting inclination to rely primarily upon price competition. Suppose, for example, that a contractor bids so closely that his profit, if any, depends on the weather being as he hoped it would be. If the weather is otherwise, who will be likely to suffer, the contractor or the purchaser?

Ethical contractors don't bid that close. Ethical contractors, and they are a majority, have a pride in their craft. The building industry supports relatively few stockholders whose profit derives from mere ownership without the contribution of services. There are not sufficient profits to support them. In this field the "profit motive" is closely allied with the "service motive." But unethical contractors by underbidding can put ethical ones out of business if the majority do not defend themselves.

### MEDICINES SOMETIMES POISONS

In efforts at such defense, contractors have organized their associations and attempted to establish voluntary codes of fair competition and to enforce them by voluntary arbitration. The associations and the methods they have employed have generally been fair, open and above board, and have frequently been participated in by competent citizens to represent the public.

Like all good weapons, however, if they come under the control of the wrong persons they are liable to be misused. Even as in the field of government, the people create and support an agency to combat crime. And then instead of combating crime, that agency comes under the control of a man like Thurman Arnold! Such are the hazards of life. But it is just as unreasonable to condemn an entire industry because of local plague-spots as it is to become an anarchist because of Arnold.

It should also be noted that, not because of any difference in principle, but because of the inherent practical difficulties of determining cost standards in advance of construction, and because no two buildings involve identical problems, the building industry is without the legal protection which so many other industries have in 44 states under the so-called "Fair Trade Practice Acts" which make some price-fixings lawful!

As it is now conducted, the anti-trust division's campaign is doing precisely that which it set out to abolish. It has saddled the building industry under "unreasonable restraints." By grossly exaggerating the extent and nature of the evils within the industry it has instilled an unwarranted fear in the public mind that the industry is honey-combed with corruption. More important, a large segment of the public is being misled into the belief that defects in the building industry are such that their elimination can have a substantial beneficial effect on the prospects of economic recovery. While their attention has been dramatically directed to what may be minor evils, many people have been blinded to the existence



MODERN HOUSING UNIT

of the major ones and have been embarked once more toward painful disillusionment.

### PROSECUTORS AVOID "TROUBLE"

It is admitted that the Department of Justice cannot attack all the evils at once, but common sense would suggest that the greatest evils should be attacked first. Without defending alleged evils in the building field, evidence is abundant that whatever malpractices exist they are not the principal, or even a major cause for the industry's dormant condition. The real reasons for the present inadequacy of American housing arise from the low income level of American families, real estate speculation and the resultant inflated cost of land, exorbitant interest rates and financing fees, and the unjustifiable charges incident to the acquisition of title to realty. For confirmation of these facts one need not seek beyond the statistical reports of the Department of Labor and of the Census Bureau, supplemented by data collected by the Temporary National Economic Committee, of which Arnold is a member. Organized labor cannot be responsible for the lack of housing for the simple reason that the residential field is 90 per cent unorganized.

Has the Department of Justice neither the intelligence, nor the courage, nor the will to attack the real monopolies which by their production of scarcity are greedily sapping the nation's wealth as we drift ever closer to extreme economic distress? Or is the building industry merely a convenient starting point from which to strike at labor?

### JUSTICE SUPPORTS LABOR'S STAND

It is beyond the scope of this article to discuss in detail the merits of the determined contention that the anti-trust laws do not apply to labor's activities. Nevertheless, it seems desirable to emphasize two factors of that contention.

First the recently popularized question of "privilege" under the law. Combination of capital is patent and powerful. Combination of labor must exist if labor is not to be reduced to servitude. Immunity on this score, then, is claimed and was

granted by Congress, not to give labor a position of privilege, but a position of *equality under law*. The privileged status has been and still is with capital combinations by virtue of the corporate form. Though in reality a corporation is a combination of stockholders, perhaps several hundred-thousand strong—the A. T. & T., for instance, has more stockholders than the biggest labor union in the United States has members—by legal fiction it is a single person and is therefore incapable of a "conspiracy" with itself.

The next question relates to the limits of this immunity. It is complicated by the distinction made between lawful and unlawful means to a lawful end. To particularize, if a strike is for lawful ends and lawfully conducted, practically all admit that the anti-trust laws do not apply. And while there is a real difference between lawful and unlawful means, the question is fraught with difficulty to labor. For example, a striker commits an act of violence on another's person. Labor does not claim that because it is incident to a strike such conduct ceases to be wrong. Such an act is a crime, punishable in any jurisdiction as an assault and battery.

Labor's protest is that this unlawful act should not change the whole nature of the strike activity, thereby transforming a union's entire effort into an unlawful conspiracy with the result that innocent men as well as guilty become liable to punishment, the union funds to which innocent men have contributed become liable to attachment and the very existence of the union is put into jeopardy. Under such a construction of the law unions are put at the mercy of their enemies. Violence can be deliberately provoked by the opponents. Unions are already criticized because they do not admit every applicant for membership. Too often have the employers succeeded in getting stooges inside the union for purposes of wrecking it. Too often it has been the company stooge who has been induced to commit an unlawful act in the name of the union. There is no justice in laws that punish the innocent equally with the guilty. Nor is there any necessity in fact to distort anti-trust laws into

(Continued on page 279)



# Mountains of EVIDENCE AGAINST NLRB

**A**S WE go to press, friends and foes of labor are squaring off, preparatory to a free-for-all fight on Capitol Hill at Washington over pending labor legislation.

One of the focal points of the tussle is the question of amending the Act which in 1935 established the National Labor Relations Board.

Universal criticism has been hurled at the board from all sides since its inception. Everyone seems to agree that the Act should be modified, but there is conspicuous lack of accord as to what changes should be adopted.

Startling NLRB practices have already been revealed through the current congressional investigation of the board. The inquiry has demonstrated beyond a plausible doubt the validity of charges that the board is unjustifiably biased in favor of the C. I. O.

But whether  
Congress will amend  
the Act still in  
limbo

The probe disclosed that administrators of the Act had indulged in promoting C. I. O. boycotts, had knowingly employed ardent C. I. O. sympathizers, had blacklisted employers as "guilty of unfair labor practices" before proving the allegations against them, and had illegally engaged in lobbying activities on behalf of the board.

The investigating committee, under the chairmanship of Representative Howard W. Smith, of Virginia, recently filed an intermediate report on its findings to date.

It cited numerous instances of mis-

management and charged the secretary to the board—Nathan Witt, who formerly worked in the Agriculture Adjustment Administration under Lee Pressman, now chief counsel to the C. I. O.—with "irregularities," "incompetency," "bias and partiality" and "failure to seek instructions." The secretary's office exerts a bottle-neck control over all cases coming up for hearings before the board.

Drastic recommendations have been submitted by the three-man majority of the investigating committee—Chairman Smith and Representatives Charles A. Halleck, of Indiana, and Harry N. Routzohn, of Ohio, both Republicans.

## MINORITY REPORT

A denunciatory minority report, signed by the two remaining committee members, Representatives Arthur D. Healey, of Massachusetts, and Abe Murdock, of Utah, Democrats, followed close upon the heels of the majority's statement.

The minority recommended (1) the expansion of the three-man labor board to five members, "to bring a fresh viewpoint to the problems of the board" (a proposal long advocated by the A. F. of L.) and (2) a statutory requirement enabling employers to petition the board for employee elections "when they are caught between the cross-fire of rival unions." The latter requirement makes mandatory a practice which the board was forced to adopt last July after bitterly opposing it for four years.

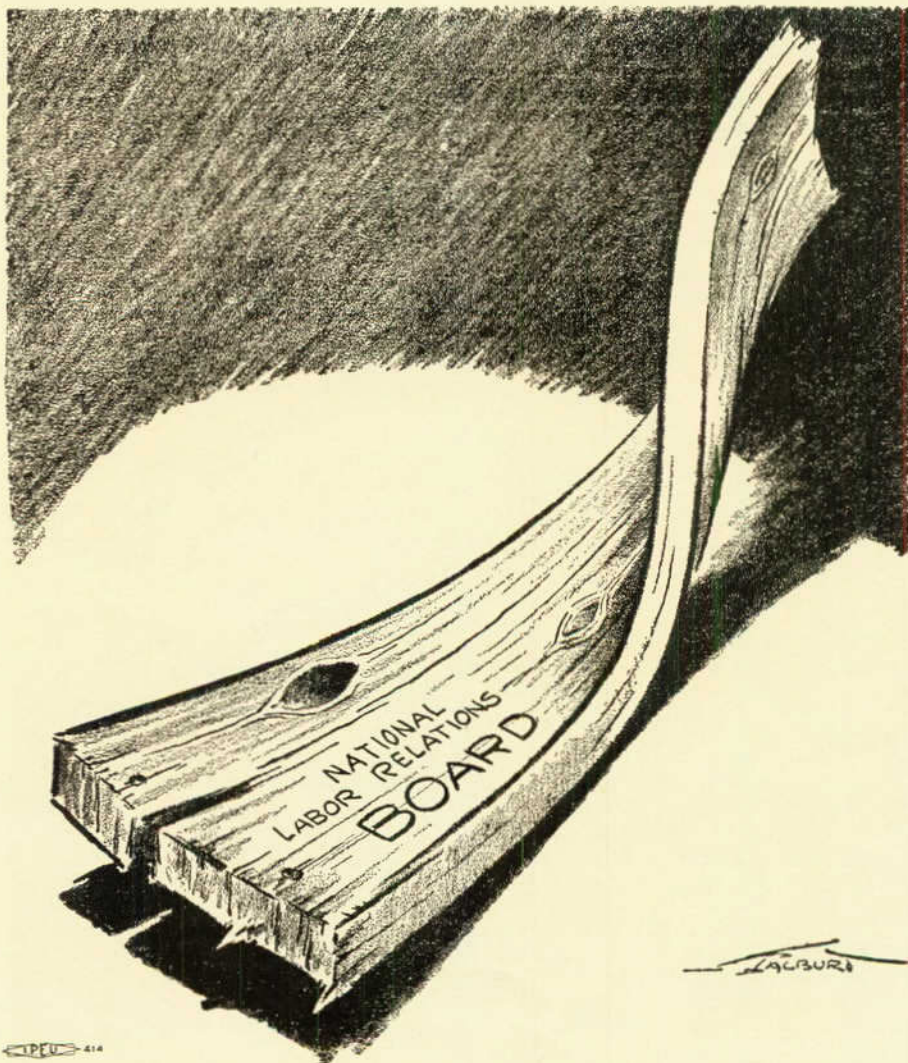
The amendments suggested by the committee majority are embodied in a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Smith. Suffice it to say that they served the anti-labor elements, striking destructively at the principles underlying the National Labor Relations Act.

Regarding collective bargaining the Smith bill recommends that the board be relieved of certifying labor representatives whenever rival organizations are concerned—unless the competing unions first agree in writing as to the unit appropriate for designation of representatives. Obviously if one organization desires a craft unit and another an industrial or other unit, each can prevent the other from obtaining NLRB certification simply by filing counter-claims.

Elsewhere the bill slips in a provision that no employer be held guilty of unfair labor practice for refusal to bargain with his employees, *unless they have first obtained NLRB certification*. The bill would also redefine "collective bargaining," reducing it to the status of a mere interview with no offer of counter-proposals.

In addition to allowing employers to petition the NLRB to conduct elections among rival employee organizations, Smith would restore to employers free rein to publicly express their opinions concerning union activities, "provided that such expressions of opinion are not accompanied by acts of coercion, intimidation, discrimination or threats thereof."

Another distasteful amendment would require that complaints against employers be issued within six months of





**O**UT on the District line near the nation's capital, almost in the confines of Maryland, a cairn composed of native stone lifts a bronze tablet to the skies. This eternal marker is dedicated to the memory of Robert Fechner, past director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Erected and financed by the members of this particular camp of the CCC it becomes a memorial to the work of a sterling unionist who, from CCC's inception, carried on the brilliant achievement of mobilizing 2,000,000 young men of the country in camps and giving them training as they worked. Today the CCC is regarded as perhaps the most successful achievement of the present administration, and it may well be that it will become a permanent feature of American life.

Not long ago the Forum Magazine published an article by C. S. Marsh, former educational director of the CCC, in which he says "Even crisp New England Republicans admit that the CCC camps are a good thing."

This disciplined youth movement, since the death of Mr. Fechner, is being carried on by another unionist, J. J. McEntee. Both Fechner and McEntee are members of the Machinists union. They were international officers and carried on the practical affairs of the union.

As Mr. Marsh points out "The enduring results of CCC work—roads and trails, bridges and dams—are to be found in every state. Enrollees have scrambled over mountains to find crashed airplanes; they have risked death to save life in fire and flood."

#### VAST WORK PERFORMED

Properly to appraise the work of the CCC one merely has to glance at a formidable array of statistics. For example, this peacetime army erected 7,000 bridges; built 20,500,000 fences, laid down 114,000 miles of truck trails and minor roads; planted 938,000,000 square yards of barren land; cleared the channels and built the levees in 64,200,000 square yards of frontage; planted 1,750,000,000 trees; spent 5,800,000 man-days fighting forest fires; placed nearly a billion baby fish in streams; cleared 5,300,000 acres of insect pests, and drove rats from 36,000,000 acres of land.

It is expected for the coming year that the CCC will operate at present strength, that is, with 4,500 camps enrolling 300,000 men. This vast project in housekeeping is done on the small budget of less than \$300,000,000 a year.

Robert Fechner, vice president of the International Association of Machinists and past director of the CCC, died December 31, 1939. Mr. McEntee had been his executive assistant and succeeded him as director, much to the satisfaction of the American people. McEntee is not without his own particular brand of glamour. He is 55 years old and yet he looks 10 years younger than that—dynamic and resourceful. Like Fechner he learned his gift for managing men on a fair basis in the union movement. He

## CCC Goes Forward

## With New LEADER

### Another unionist carries on Bob Fechner's brilliant record

served his apprenticeship to the trade in New York City. Ever a believer in workers' education, McEntee enrolled in Cooper Union in New York City where he studied engineering and mechanical drawing in night classes.

In 1909 he became Grand Lodge organizer under James O'Connell, president of the Machinists, and later president of the Metal Trades Department. He was elected business agent of District No. 15 of New York City in 1910. McEntee was one of the crack negotiators and trouble shooters in the Machinists union handling important cases, most notable of which were the American La France and Foamite Corporation and the Remington Typewriter Company.

#### CAMPS FAIR

Under Fechner's and McEntee's leadership the Civilian Conservation Corps has erected 4,000 camps of the CCC. Most of these camps are in isolated places, some of them far from cities and towns, in the mountains or on the prairies. During this

vast construction project there were no labor problems. The prevailing wage was paid and all the work was done with the cooperation of labor unions. There was a time when there was a good deal of criticism of the CCC because a section of our citizenship felt that it would drift into a war training project. Both Fechner and McEntee opposed this military trend. Fechner was wont to say that he would never permit this educational enterprise to drift into mere military training while he was at the head of the project.

Self-education is a part of the CCC's program. Sixty-five thousand CCC boys have been taught to read and write. Last year alone, 1939, 5,176 of these recruits while in camp earned their elementary school diplomas, another 1,048 their high school diplomas and 97 received college degrees. It is a great enterprise in democratic education. Anybody and everybody teaches. Officers and foremen, WPA teachers, citizens from nearby towns and some of the men themselves become the schoolmasters. Nearly half of the CCC recruits have never had a job when they arrive in camps. In the camps they learn how to work, how to carry out instructions, how to discipline themselves, how to become self-assured and competent. It is a poor man's college.



DIRECTOR McENTEE BEFORE THE FECHNER CAIRN, BENNING





MR. JEFFERSON

**T**HE firm of Garfield, Cross, Daoust, Baldwin and Vrooman is one of the leading law firms of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Garfield is a son of the former president of the United States. This firm handles business of Cleveland Builders Exchange.

Mr. C. M. Vrooman has spoken and written widely on the Arnold attack on the building industry. Mr. Vrooman's strictures are notable. He declares that the building industry is still a competitive industry.

"No industry has resisted more than this the tendency toward combination and absorption into a limited number of units. No industry presents such a many-sided approach to the public. No industry has so impeded the power-mad national octopus in its efforts to displace individual, local or state control of the business, and to embrace it in its long arms. The consummation of these efforts will centralize the governmental and economic control of the industry, its branches, crafts and individuals at the national capital. That is an essential feature of a fascist or totalitarian state! Such a scheme presupposes the abandonment of the Jeffersonian axiom that 'That government is best which governs least'."

Mr. Vrooman knows and understands the building industry. He points out:

#### UNDER "SMART" NEW RULES

"Most of the sins complained of are sins which any industry, driven by circumstance as this one has been, might naturally commit for the sake of self-protection, and largely in cooperation with formulas advanced by this federal regime in the fostering and foisting upon the public of the NRA. After the NRA was overthrown, there were Presidential decrees, pleading, even commanding the industry to do those things voluntarily which the Supreme Court said it could not be forced to do by federal compulsion."

He severely criticizes the Department of Justice for its methods in this affair.

# BUILDERS *Raise Voice* *Against* **ARNOLD'S COUP**

Strong statement  
made by Clare M. Vrooman,  
Cleveland Counsel

He declares that new and smart rules and interpretations have been invented:

"Now to enable the centralized government more adequately to deal with the questions as to what laws are violated, and whose laws, new and smart rules and interpretations have been invented regarding interstate commerce. One must conclude either that these new interpretations are more in keeping with modern business and modern government than the old, or that they were devised to bolster up the new artifices for centralization and control of our national economic structure. *Until a few months ago, at any rate, the rules violated were not federal law either by established precedent or judicial interpretation.*"

Mr. Vrooman admits that there are wrongs in the industry, but he declares along with other legal authorities that no matter what the wrong-doings are, the methods used by the Department of Justice are culpable.

#### JUSTICE CALLED UNJUST

"No matter what the wrongs done, no matter how grievous, if they are not wrongs within the honest and well-established purview of federal law, then they are not wrongs warranting punishment or control by the federal government. If these wrongs are such as the states in their wisdom do not wish to control or refuse to recognize, and if such wrongs are a detriment to the general welfare of the nation, then let the federal government meet the situation by the orderly process of constitutional amendment, or by the enactment of proper statute law interpreted by courts, and not by 'economic advisers,' legal trapeze artists and mental gymnasts. Let the Department of Justice be in fact a department of *Justice* for the proper enforcement of established laws, and not a police force for the regulation of industry according to the whims of those who, temporarily in power, wish to abandon the principles of a democratic republic in favor of a totalitarian government run by men and not by laws."

Mr. Vrooman reveals that Mr. Arnold has refused to meet with the builders and contractors to discuss his program.

"Mr. Arnold at first seemed favorable to my plan that he address a joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and the Builders Exchange. A tentative date was later declined. Mr. Arnold frankly stated that he had concluded that because of the situation in Cleveland he 'wouldn't

really be able to say anything' at such a meeting. In January Mr. Arnold promised to come to Cleveland about February 7 to a small meeting with leaders of the different branches of the industry. I immediately confirmed the invitation by a letter which Mr. Arnold has not answered. In our telephone talk Mr. Arnold referred me to the procedure which had been worked out by the anti-trust division which I assume to be substantially set forth in his annual report, to which I have referred. This procedure clearly involves what I term the 'criminal-indictment-consent-decree method,' although in some instances it is fair to state no indictment has preceded the consent decree.

#### SOLUTION IN VOTES

Since the Department of Justice refuses to use the conference method of bringing about reforms in the building industry, Mr. Vrooman points out that the industry has only two courses of action.

"If the anti-trust division will not negotiate a constructive program of operation, without threat or interference, those who are victims of this drive must either fight or accept the medicine which the government prescribes. And if they fight, even though they are right in what they have done, and even though interstate commerce in the old, honest, conventional sense be not involved, they may lose. They may lose because today *some* federal courts are functioning as though merely agents of the executive. It is natural that this should be true, because some of the recent appointees to the courts were apparently selected solely because their economic and philosophical concepts coincided with those of the national administration, and not because of their judicial capacity. \* \* \*

"Now as Americans who have always been free men, and who are born to that tradition, let us remember that we are the electors of this nation. Congress makes the laws, but we make Congress, so the laws must be what we will them. We also, believe it or not, can elect whom we will for President. So let us remember that this is a national election year. Let the choice be ours between the two roads ahead: The one, short, and easy, ending in the surrender of individual freedom to the all-powerful central government; the other, long, narrow and perhaps less inviting at the moment, but keeping the federal plan of our government intact, respecting the individual, maintaining his rights as a free man in the land of opportunity. The one road leads to the rule by men and to dictatorship; the other assures the rule of law and of continuing democratic principles of government."



# Ft. Worth Finds WPA

## Menace to SKILL

**T**HE Fort Worth Building Trades Council has launched a movement of protest against the conduct of WPA, which it hopes will grow into national scope. Letters have been sent out to all sponsors and every city and county in the state of Texas. These sponsors are being told that relief jobs on schools, auditoriums, court houses, city halls, bridges, streets and highways displace skilled workers in the same numbers as relief men are put on. The Building Trades Council urgently states that capable and efficient men who know their job well, having spent the best part of their lives in some craft, are now thrown out of employment.

This is not the first time the building trades workers have protested the conduct of the WPA. Strong protests have been filed from time to time with the WPA Commissioner in Washington to the same effect. Strong support has been given by the building trades unions to the philosophy and practice of PWA, but they declare that WPA has been used not in a legitimate relief role but as a weapon against legitimate industry which has tended to destroy skill. Moreover contractors have voiced the point of view that the WPA has rapidly annihilated building techniques that have been slowly perfected over many years.

### CONTRACT SYSTEM FAVORED

The Fort Worth Building Trades Council insists that all construction work for the state of Texas be returned to the legitimate contract system. The American Federation of Labor in its convention in Cincinnati in 1939 noticed forcibly the entrance of WPA into competition with legitimate activities of the building industry. It said:

"During the past two years, increasing difficulty has been experienced by WPA in finding suitable employments for those on relief rolls. This has resulted in a broad expansion of WPA relief employment on various types of construction projects. Thus of the 2,436,000 employed on WPA projects on June 24, 1939, the largest portion, 1,705,000 workers, or 70 per cent of the total, were engaged in the construction of highways, roads, streets, public buildings, recreational facilities, publicly owned and operated utilities and of airports. The expansion of work relief into the construction field has in effect resulted in the transfer to WPA of a large volume of construction from PWA projects where the building is done under contract system and fair labor standards are required.

"The amount of construction done through WPA projects is reflected in the

Texas has little  
work save relief. PWA system  
favored

figures available through March 1, 1939. By that time WPA had built 21,145 new public buildings, made repairs and improvements on 56,585 and built additions to 2,001 such buildings. Approximately 347,760 miles of public highways, roads and streets had been built by WPA as well as 179 new landing fields constructed,

204 airports repaired, while 1,483,695 feet of runways had been newly constructed, and 604,817 feet of runways repaired. By that date WPA had built 37,902 bridges and repaired 28,102 bridges throughout the country.

"Recreational facilities built by WPA labor included: Athletic fields—new construction, 2,141; repairs and improvements, 1,504. Parks—new construction, 1,282; repairs and improvements, 4,232. Playgrounds—new construction, 1,880; repairs and improvements, 6,284. Swimming and improvements, 225; pools—new construction, 554; repairs and improvements, 225. Tennis courts—new construction, 5,647; repairs and improvements, 1,851. There were also many other recreational facilities built or repaired.

"In addition to this, WPA building work included the construction of 1,382,000 sanitary toilets, as well as repair and improvement of 15,000 units of sanitary equipment. Other building projects in-

(Continued on page 271)



WORKMANLY JOBS ARE NOT ACHIEVED WITHOUT RISK AND DANGER





Lescarboursa Photo

**ALLEN B. DU MONT**

Electrical inventor, principal competitor of mighty R. C. A. in the television field. Shown here holding a nine-inch cathode-ray tube made in his laboratory.

**A** BATTLE for control of the potential riches of television is being fought, largely behind the scenes, in Washington. Apparent winner at this moment is the public interest, represented by the Federal Communications Commission. Unless Congress or the courts interfere, the commission has successfully defended its right to influence the destiny of the television industry by the limitations it puts on licensing of broadcasters. Thereby, possibly, monopoly control of this industry has been forestalled.

This is of considerable public interest and of special interest to workers in the radio and television industry. Large corporations have been pouring out money in experiments and in acquiring patents. While at present the use of these patents is quite accessible to smaller manufacturing concerns, it could be cut off.

The three big interests in television are the Radio Corporation of America (R.C.A.) allied with the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation; Philco, manufacturer of radio sets; and the Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc. Each of these holds enough patents to enable it to manufacture sets. Many of the smaller concerns use the R. C. A. patents.

The factor making one-corporation control of television (so far as general public reception is concerned) a possibility lies in a peculiarity of the television process itself. To receive its complicated combination of "lines" and "frames" the receiving set must be exactly geared to the broadcasting station. An R. C. A. set as at present manufactured, will not receive a Philco or DuMont signal. Philco will not receive R. C. A. signals. DuMont builds the only receiver flexible enough to receive other pictures than its own. Fur-

# Regulated **MARKETING** of Television **STARTS** Soon

New industry  
which may reach billion dollar  
proportions looms on business  
horizon

thermore, engineers are still experimenting, and the sending and receiving equipment of today may be rendered obsolete by future improvements—obsolete to the point of being useless.

Because it did not want to allow a large number of expensive television sets to be unloaded on the public at this time, the Communications Commission has refused to license commercial broadcasting. While broadcasting is licensed on an experimental basis only, broadcasters must stand the entire cost themselves, and there is not the stimulus to sales of sets that would come when advertisers go on the air, because advertisers must have a large receiving public.

**PROCEEDS WITH CAUTION**

However, on February 29, 1940, the commission did adopt rules for "limited commercial operation" to start September 1 so that advertisers might contribute to the expense of broadcasting television programs. In this ruling the industry was warned not to initiate a high-pressure set-selling campaign until more progress in sending and receiving equipment had been made. To quote from the ruling:

"That research should not halt and that scientific methods should not be frozen in the present state of the art is fairly to be deduced from the engineering testimony of representatives of the companies represented at the hearing. Actual demonstrations to members of the commission indicate the need for further improvement in the technical quality of television. The evidence before the commission reveals a substantial possibility that the art may be on the threshold of significant advances. Research in fact does and should continue in significant phases of the field. . . .

"Even more important, nothing should be done which will encourage a large public investment in receivers which, by reason of technical advances when ultimately introduced, may become obsolete in a relatively short time. The commission has not overlooked the significant sums invested by pioneers in making possible our present knowledge of television, and it is not unsympathetic with their desire to recoup their investment in the process of bringing television's benefits to the public. It will be realized, however, that the loss to the public by premature

purchase in a rapidly advancing field might in a relatively short period exceed many times the present total cost of research. Such an economic loss in the long run can rebound only to the harm of the industry. In view of the apparent proximity of improvements and of the resolution of disputed technical questions, these risks should not be taken."

**R. C. A.'s WHIRLWIND  
CAMPAIGN**

Disregarding this warning, R. C. A. immediately embarked on an extensive advertising and selling campaign for television receivers. With its broadcasting station in New York City already equipped to send out television programs to R. C. A. sets synchronized to this station, the selling campaign would have flooded the market with sets unable to receive any but R. C. A. programs. Just as an independent telephone company is at the mercy of Bell Telephone because the latter controls the nation-wide hook-up of long distance lines, so R. C. A. would have been in a position to make it difficult for competitors because of an exclusive hook-up between receivers and transmitter established by large sales of sets. (Incidentally, R. C. A. has its own hook-up with Bell Telephone.)

Quickly rescinding its ruling of February 29 the Federal Communications Commission announced that further hearings would be held during April to determine whether limited commercial operation should be granted on September 1 or postponed to some later date. Naturally this brought forth a loud protest from R. C. A.'s president, David Sarnoff.

In the United States Senate, Senator Lundeen of Minnesota introduced a resolution to provide for a Congressional investigation of the commission's policies relative to television. This was referred to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Wheeler of Montana is chairman, and the problems of the television industry were promptly rehearsed at its hearings. Here appeared Chairman James Lawrence Fly of the Communications Commission, to defend his position.

"I think all of us can approach the problem of television with a real interest in its advancement and in its accomplishing all the great purposes which it can accomplish in the public interest if it is unimpeded and is not injured in its infancy. . . . Television has been under research and experimentation for more than a decade, and for a number of years experimental licenses, and only experimental licenses, have been granted. A

(Continued on page 280)



# MIRABILE DICTU!

## Labor Board REVERSES

**T**HE International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers moved into Federal Court of Detroit and secured an injunction against the National Labor Relations Board to prevent the board from holding an old-style run-off election in the Consumers Power Company in Michigan. The old-style run-off election had been repeatedly protested by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers through Dan W. Tracy, president, on the grounds it was distinctly unfair.

Soon after receiving this injunction the labor board moved in another case, namely, the LeBlond Machine Tool Company of Cincinnati, and replaced its old run-off election policy with a new one. This reversal on the part of the labor board is hailed as a victory for all of labor but principally for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The National Labor Relations Board announced the change in the form of ballots used in run-off elections.

Chairman J. Warren Madden and Board Member Edwin S. Smith reaffirmed the policy of holding run-off elections but disagreed on the form of ballot; Board Member William M. Leiserson, although of the opinion that the board should not hold run-off elections at all, agreed that the form of ballot should be changed.

The board took this action in a case involving the employees of R. K. LeBlond Machine Tool Company and Cincinnati Electric Tool Company, both of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Handing down three separate opinions in the case, the board's action constituted a reversal of its practice of dropping the union receiving the lower vote from the ballot in run-off elections.

In the past it has been the board's practice to direct a run-off election by dropping the union receiving the lower number of votes and by providing that the employees then vote for or against the labor organization which received the plurality.

### IN SAME JURISDICTION

In the run-off election to be held within 30 days among the employees of R. K. LeBlond Machine Tool Co. and Cincinnati Electrical Tool Co., the board ruled that the ballot should make provision for both Local No. 1702, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America (C. I. O.) and the Independent Employees Organization, but that the space provided for rejection of both should be omitted. On February 14, 1940, a secret ballot election was held among the employees. The tabulation

### After court issues another injunction, Board changes ruling on run-off elections

showed 266 for the C. I. O. affiliate; 236 for the Independents, and 44 for neither.

As a consequence of the former practice of using a ballot that lists two unions and yet allows the employees to vote against them both, the number of votes cast against the two often resulted in neither organization receiving a majority.

Mr. Smith stated that while he still adhered to the practice of holding run-off elections, he was of the opinion that the past practice as to the form of ballot should be modified. He was of the opinion that the "device of holding a run-off election is sound and practical as a matter of policy" and is "unquestionably within the authority of the board" under the National Labor Relations Act.

He interpreted the combined vote for both unions as an indication that the great majority of workers wish to bargain through some collective bargaining agent. Consequently, he considered as determined the issue of whether or not there is to be a collective representative, and therefore omitted from the ballot an opportunity for the employees to vote on that question again.

He said that the former practice of dropping one organization from the run-off ballot eliminates the possibility of employees choosing that organization and forces upon them the alternative of voting for the other organization or against all forms of collective bargaining.

Mr. Leiserson, concurring in part and dissenting in part, adhered to his previous opinion, expressed in the Coos Bay Lumber case, that the board should not hold run-off elections at all. But, he added, if run-off elections were to be held, he was of the opinion that the ballot should carry only the names of the two organizations. Thus Mr. Leiserson agreed with Mr. Smith upon the form of the ballot.

### LEISERSON'S STATEMENT

Explaining his preference for a changed form of ballot, Mr. Leiserson stated:

"Those who desire no collective bargaining whatever had their opportunity to express their opinion in the election, and it was only a small minority, less than 8 per cent, who voted against any representation for collective bargaining.



PRESIDENT TRACY

I do not think that we have the authority to order the kind of run-off ballot that we happen to favor, and I express an opinion on the matter only because the majority of the board has directed that a run-off election be held."

Chairman Madden concurred in part and dissented in part. He agreed with Mr. Smith that the board had power to hold a run-off election but disagreed with the proposal to eliminate a place on the ballot by which the workers would vote against representation by any labor organization. Mr. Madden said:

"An election conducted by the board . . . is in some respects quite different from a political election. In the latter it is essential that some representative be designated and the ballot is framed accordingly. The National Labor Relations Act, however, does not compel employees to bargain collectively if a majority do not wish to do so. Consequently the board provides a place upon the ballot in the original election where the employees may vote 'against' the labor organization involved, if only one labor organization appears upon the ballot, or for 'neither' or 'none' of the labor organizations involved, where two or more appear on the ballot. In the absence of a ballot so framed employees who wished to have no collective representative would have no means of expressing their choice and thus a collective representative might be forced upon the employees despite the wishes of a majority."

Explaining his views further Chairman Madden declared: "It seems to me fully as important to provide a place on the ballot in which to vote against all collective representation in a run-off election as in the original election. The majority, however, propose to deny any such opportunity. The result may well be, in many cases, that a particular labor organization will be forced upon the employees although a majority would in fact prefer no collective representation but have had no means of expressing such a choice. This does not seem to me to afford that freedom of choice which is contemplated by the Act."



# How to LAY OUT INDUSTRIAL Plant Systems

By WILLIAM A. FOWLER, L. U. No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.

**I**N planning an electrical installation consisting of service wiring, distribution feeders, subfeeder and branch wiring, it has been an established engineering practice not to load any part of the system initially to 80 per cent of its capacity. In view of usual experience with wiring systems, it is considered that the cost of extra investment in copper and equipment, which for a while may not be used to its capacity, is less than might be the cost of changing the size and amount of copper as the load grows.

Assuming a proportional increase in the use of electricity or to care for electrification of any steam-driven units, or considering a possible building expansion program due to normal increase of business, over a period of time, it is well to consider the electric service equipment and wiring from that viewpoint and to plan accordingly.

Particular thought should be given in selecting the site for the main switchboard and main distribution center. As many manufacturing concerns find that it is economically sound to manufacture their own supply of electricity, as their processing requires, an engine-room and boiler-room personnel, a location in or near the engine room is ideal both from a generating standpoint and service from outside sources, but only distribution feeder circuits should be installed at this location.

An important decision must be made whether the service is to be of primary or secondary voltage. In most cases it is sound business for the plant owner to own the transformers, as electricity can be bought cheaper at higher voltages. In case of the manufacturing of electricity, generating equipment can be installed to match this transformer setup. With this layout of service the important feature would be lowest possible power costs, continuous supply, adequate capacity, with minimum hazards.

The service from the serving company or generators should in all cases be underground in ducts using lead-covered wire. Such an arrangement would eliminate accidental damage, obstruction in factory yard and danger in case of fire or storm would be reduced to a minimum, with maintenance cost negligible, for rewiring and replacing supports will be eliminated.

## RECORDS NECESSARY

Important items with respect to the service equipment are that the transformers be protected against general

## With the expansion of this work into union fields, this becomes an important discussion

circuit failures, that the correct winding ratios be used, that overload protection be provided, and that the better make of oil breakers, disconnects, potheads, insulators and lightning arrestors be used, and protected suitably by enclosures only to be opened by competent operators. As it is important to keep a record of the amount of electricity consumed for cost purposes, the metering will depend upon how much data is necessary to apply these costs and how many departments need metering equipment to provide this data.

Some thought must be given to demand control and whether alarm devices to warn of peaks will permit power cost economies.

The elaborateness of metering and service regulation will depend upon whether power factor economies or feeder efficiencies make for lower power costs, and which in turn decides whether capacitors, voltage regulators, network protectors, off-peak alarms, demand meters, recording instruments or departmental metering equipment are necessary.

The manholes for the main distribution feeders should be ample in size to allow for cable repairs or conductor replacement and have space circuit splice boxes, to be used from this feeder as needed, and also to have space conduits or ducts to allow for an increase in load requirements or to allow for rerouting.

The drainage should be carefully considered so as to keep water out of the manholes, which will help eliminate breakdowns.

Another item of importance in service layout is whether an isolated section of the plant might better be served by a separate transformer bank, thereby eliminating heavy secondary conductors to this part of the plant.

## FLEXIBLE DISTRIBUTION

From the main switchboard distribution feeders are run to supply distribution centers to be located in various sections of the plant, and to allow for the utmost flexibility, be arranged in a network system, which would prevent the isolation of power from an entire section.

From the distribution centers located in each building, feeder circuits are installed to various load centers. The important factors in feeders' flexibility will depend upon how often plant machinery layouts are changed, so that the wiring can be readily applied, thus avoiding expensive feeder alterations, eliminating dangerous temporary work, expensive cutting and drilling, and in this regard, pull boxes of sufficient size to allow for tapping into feeders be installed in the feeder conduit runs, but only ample copper capacity will govern the amount of load to be taken out of these splice boxes.

The distribution and load centers should be located so as to be readily accessible for maintenance and isolated from avoidable moisture, fumes, dust, corrosion and mechanical injury.

These factors will pay dividends in continuity of service and minimum maintenance costs.

## MOTOR AND CONTROL WIRING

This subject requires careful thought and study, for the efficiency and productivity of the plant depend upon the continuous operation of its motor equipment. Modern manufacturing methods are paced so that each operation follows in sequence and the failure of one motor or set of motors for any great length of time stops production throughout the plant. Therefore, the capacities of the sub-feeders should be such that the largest motor can be started satisfactorily, when other motors are running, and wired so that any individual motor be protected from excessive overload so as not to interrupt other important motor operations; and also wired so that individual control and motor repairs or replacements can safely be made without working "live" feeders or causing expensive delays.

Should it be decided that several motors are interdependent it is quite possible that spoilage can be avoided and safety might be obtained by an electrical interlocking arrangement providing for sequence starting and stopping in case of trouble in any particular section.

Group starting by master control might prove advantageous for certain operations.

## ACCESS TO MOTORS NEEDED

Motor and control wiring should be accessible but in no case prevent easy motor removal, belt or chain adjustments, switch or starter operation, resistor cleaning or maintenance, and in all cases be free of vibration and isolated from injury.

Portable motors and tools should be operable without employing excessive lengths of cords, while trolley feeder methods or cable reeling devices will reduce time lost and interruptions.

For heating devices and ovens the units should be wired for the most efficient positions and placed so as not to interfere or affect by high temperatures the work or workmen in any plant section, and connected to the most economical power





BIG INDUSTRIAL PLANTS LOOK LIKE CITIES

source with complete thermostatic control for maximum efficiency. Wire insulation in or near high-temperature areas should be asbestos covered for maintenance economies and continuity of service.

Air conditioning equipment should be installed for the removal of dangerous fumes or gases and to keep even temperatures. Thermostatic controls are to be located in the best positions to provide uniform temperatures and remote controls at various affected areas, as well as at the fans or blowers.

#### CORRECT LIGHTING IMPORTANT

The problem of illumination is definitely a major item in plant layouts as quality and quantity production depends upon the amount and effectiveness of the lighting system.

The main problem is to insure that feeders and conduit size be adequate for providing correct wattage throughout the plant and spare capacity for any increases in the use of lighting. Outlet locations must be included for general distribution reflectors, various types for local, high sections, watchman, yard, pit, gauges, indicators, exits, stairs, pilot and portable units, with careful study that these outlets are correctly located and that they be accessible or adjustable for cleaning, relamping, self leveling where needed, vibration insulated for filament life, guarded from breakage and theft.

Control of lighting should be decided whether from panel board, wall switches,

ceiling pull, at sockets or that manual or remote control master switches be used. Care should be exercised that no lighting be wasted, whatever system be employed.

Lock switches, pilots, three-way and four-way lighting controls will prove effective in some cases.

Near-perfect balance for 115/230 volt three-wire system should be achieved and no circuit loaded more than National Electric Code allows. It is important that the watts load should be approximately the same in either leg of the three-wire circuit and a permissible unbalance should be no more than 10 per cent. Extreme unbalances cause unequal voltages which are noticeable as producing a non-uniformity of illumination, aside from causing an overload on the conductors.

Switches should be of sufficient size so as to be capable of controlling lamps of high wattage inrush and heavy duty industrial type receptacles and plugs should be installed with grounding provision for portable motors and extension cords.

An automatic voltage regulator to protect against wide voltage variations could also be employed advantageously.

Signals or alarms should be correctly located and planned to function efficiently for fire detection, fire-alarm, burglar alarm, material overflow, spillage or breakage, also for machine overloads, material depletion, track or conveyor clearance and on other apparatuses which need same.

Telephone stations should be located at convenient locations and the system

routed so as to care for any changes in plant layout. Flexible talking, ringing or flashing facilities must be provided. All long runs should be adequately powered and the chargers and batteries be accessible, yet suitably removed from injury, dirt and corrosion.

All vital departments should be included in this system and annunciators also installed on machinery where efficiency is necessary and in vault and store-room for in and out recordings.

The system, equipment and conduit grounds should be of code capacity and suitably protected against injury and the resistance values at artificial grounds be sufficiently low.

If static electricity is generated it should be correctly grounded to eliminate the same. Lightning arrestors, where used, should be intact and protected. Portable devices should be polarized and wired to ground plugs.

Wire insulation should be of the best, as normal and natural deterioration is enough to cause occasional maintenance, but condensation traps, oil accumulation and excessive temperatures should be carefully avoided.

Safeguards should be provided for protection against shocks from dangerous voltages, live parts, near grounded surfaces, machinery or piping systems, and conduits, enclosures, control devices or supports, guarded or located to minimize stumbling, dangerous trip-out blows, crushed hands or fingers; and employees be protected against accidental starting

(Continued on page 282)



# How CHINESE Led

## Japs Into DEATH TRAP

By WILLIAM STORY, L. U. No. B-202

ON my first trip up to Chin Wang Tao on the Army Transport, Grant, the Chinese Army was there and were preparing to resist the Japanese. They had poked holes through several thick stone walls so as to point their artillery through them and they had several machine gun nests situated here and there on the outside of the wall so as to protect the artillery. I walked around looking at all their preparations without being molested in any way. I didn't see any anti-aircraft guns or any attempt made to camouflage their position from the air and although I don't presume to know anything about military tactics, it didn't seem to me that the Chinese there at Chin Wang Tao were showing much ability in defending themselves. Perhaps they didn't value their position at Chin Wang Tao for I understand they didn't put up much of a fight there but made a good fight up at Shan Hai Kwan. However, I could see on my second trip up to Shan Hai Kwan that the Chinese were not going to make a decided stand against

### World-traveling Brother sees fighting at Shan Hai Kwan

the Japanese but carry on a guerrilla war with them.

The Chinese lodged themselves in the old Walled City of Shan Hai Kwan and the Japanese Army took over the depot, roundhouse and railroad yards, which are located on the outside of the Walled City. The Chinese started on the inside of the wall and burrowed up in zigzag fashion to the top of the wall. The top opening of the burrow came out behind a bush or pile of debris completely hiding the opening.

The place I am telling you of now was on top of one of the main gates of the Walled City facing the Japanese forces. The open space on top, I would judge, was around a hundred feet wide, and 50 or 60 feet high. On top and each side of the wall a parapet extended on up about four feet and about three feet thick. I forgot to say also that these burrow openings came out on the inside edge of the wall on top.

This gave the Chinese guerrilla machine gunner around 80 to 90 feet range to do deadly execution in. The two forces shelled each other with trench mortars for several days and the Chinese would keep sniping at the Japanese from the top of the gate house and I guess they were getting plenty of them. The Japanese would fly over and drop a few bombs but of course the Chinese could hear and see the Japanese plane coming and they didn't have far to go to hide. The Chinese aggravated the Japanese so much that at last the Japanese scaled that wall and went over the top of the outside parapet into that death trap. It must

have been a slaughter, for the Chinese machine gunners held their fire until they got plenty of them over the parapet then they cut loose.

### MARKERS OF DEATH

My rickshaw man took me up there and I saw three by three-inch posts, about six or seven feet high, painted white with Japanese lettering and white streamers attached to them at the top. There were at least 25 or 30 of them sticking up in the ground here and there. Sometimes four or five would be grouped together but they were pretty much scattered around up on top of that gate house.

At first I didn't think much about them for I just thought those posts were some queer Oriental custom but at last it dawned on me to ask the rickshaw man what those posts were for; and you can imagine my surprise when my rickshaw man said, "Jap officer fall there." I asked three different times and he gave me the same answer each time. If he had only said "Jap fall there," I wouldn't have been so surprised, but, when he insisted that each post represented a Japanese officer killed, I thought to myself, my God! how many buck privates went into eternity up there then! After it dawned on me what really happened up there I had a cold feeling up and down my spine. My rickshaw man showed me the burrow openings both top and bottom. I only saw two.

I couldn't believe that I understood my rickshaw man correctly, but the Greek gentleman at the depot hotel told me that each post that I saw sticking up there on top of that gate house represented a Japanese officer's life. I asked him about the common Japanese soldier casualties up there and he merely said, "Plenty." He said there were three machine gun nests up there. After being trapped like that, the Japanese drove the main Chinese forces out of there altogether.

The depot hotel was only one story high and ell shape. In the ell in the back he had a patio with tables and chairs and the Greek served meals and liquor out there. After he had gotten through verifying what my rickshaw man had told me, he took me out back in his patio and showed me a big round hole, about three or four feet deep and about eight or 10 feet in diameter. He told me a big fine oak tree had stood there. One morning while the two belligerents were shelling each other, two Japanese officers came in and bought a bottle of liquor and went out in the back under the big oak tree to drink it. While they were standing there a Chinese shell, for some reason, fell short, blowing the tree out of the ground by the roots and the Japanese officers to pieces. The Greek's Chinese wife with their three-year-old baby boy had rolled under their bed and they were not injured in any way. Little damage was done outside of windows being broken. The Greek said, "I run tell Jap officers, two officers killed in my hotel. They go to get stretchers. By damn, I tell 'em to bring buckets—stretchers no good. When they come they

(Continued on page 288)



CHINESE SOLDIER



# SAGA of Sam

## Committed to FILMS

**B**IOGRAPHICAL films, such as "The Life of Louis Pasteur," "Emile Zola," "Dr. Erlich's Magic Bullet," have opened to the eyes of millions a more fascinating picture of the lives of great men than could be conveyed in any other way. Now to this speaking galaxy of great characters is to be added another. This will be one of the most difficult characterizations ever attempted by an actor. Many now living knew this man well, admired, loved or hated him. His character made a lasting impress on the American scene. His conversations are remembered, studied, interpreted. Even his physical appearance and his gestures are lastingly graven on many memories.

When this moving picture is released there will be thousands of eager watchers who can weigh its worth in the light of their own impressions of the man. They will say:

"This is (or is not) the real Samuel Gompers!"

"The Life of Samuel Gompers" will be the first venture of a new producing company, American Pictures Corporation. Plans are to turn out four productions during the coming year. Two of Gompers' own associates, veterans of the labor movement, are participating—Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and I. M. Ornburn, head of the federation's Union Label Trades Department. Mr. Ornburn will serve as treasurer of the film company. The script is being prepared by Geza Herczeg, 1938 Academy Award winner for his "Emile Zola." Luther Adler is being tested for the title role.

First showings of the film will be exclusively to labor union members and their families, a potential audience of 30,000,000. Although it has not definitely been determined whether the picture will be produced in Hollywood or at the studio of the Eastern Service on Long Island, production is expected to start about June 15. Sydney Weill, a former film executive, and now owner of a large theatrical lithographing concern in New York, is vice president and general manager of American Pictures; Julius W. Levine is president.

Such a wealth of movement and color unrolls around the figure of Gompers the writer of the screen play's most difficult task will be in keeping down to a standard length picture. For the actors in it, even a minor role will be a "fat part" as the giants of American life, of labor, politics and industry, are pictured in their contacts with "Old Sam." Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding, General Pershing, Eugene Debs, John D. Rockefeller, Charles M. Schwab, William

June will see  
first shooting of Life of  
Samuel Gompers of the  
A. F. of L.

Howard Taft, Andrew Furuseth, John Mitchell, Bob La Follette Sr., men who helped shape the destiny of America for four decades, felt the influence of the erstwhile cigar maker.

### GOMPERS LOVED THE STAGE

Gompers himself is a dramatic character. In his handling of men and events he is always showing touches of the dramatic ability that might have given him a career on the stage if he were not also endowed with the ability to *be* and *do* rather than to depict. From his earliest days he loved the theater and found his chief recreation in watching plays or variety shows. As he writes of his childhood days in London,

"As I watched the actors I lived with them the scenes of the play. My emotions are naturally strong, and fortunately no one ever attempted to teach me self-repression. On the contrary, my life has practically forced me to develop all the various phases of my nature, which helped me to understand all kinds of men and to enter into their hopes and plans." Gompers' marriage celebration—he was 17 and his wife only 16, and the marriage an impulsive one—included simply a supper at a cheap restaurant and a trip to the theater.

For many years the figure of this patient wife stands always in the background, thrifty, devoted, self-sacrificing. Gompers' early struggles as a member and officer of the Cigar Makers' Union brought neither fame nor fortune as labor literally fought its way forward through terrible privation. At one time, after a strike had failed, Gompers was blacklisted. Many times his wife and five young children went hungry. He relates:

"I desperately sought employment, going home at night where my brave wife prepared soup out of water, salt, pepper and flour. One night when there was no food in the house and our little girl was very ill I returned home to find a fellow worker, Jack Polak, had called and offered my wife \$30 a week for three months if she would persuade me to give up the union and return to work. I turned to my wife and said, 'Well, what did you tell him?' . . .

"What do you suppose I said to him with one child dying and another coming? Of course I took the money."



Young Sam Gompers has all the picturesqueness of a Walt Whitman or a Louis Pasteur.

Stunned by the blow I fell in a chair. My wife, all tenderness and sympathy, seeing I didn't understand exclaimed, 'Good God, Sam, how could you ask such a question? Don't you know I resented the insult?'"

### INDUSTRIAL VS. CRAFT

The aftermath of this strike, the persecution of himself and his helpless family, marked Gompers for life. From that time on the crusade for labor's rights became the ruling interest of his very being. First in the Cigar Makers' Union his practical brain had effect. He proposed to make a union strong enough to stand the shock of conflict and to provide protection to its membership. That meant high dues. In return the members got sick and death benefits, employment information, money advanced for traveling, mutual aid in strikes and lockouts, legal defense. Another provision incorporated in the constitution of the union at this time—about 1877—was "By using all honorable means to effect a National Federation of Trade Unions." This conception in Gompers' mind was to result in the organization of the mighty American Federation of Labor and to make himself its dynamic leader.

Then upon the scene comes the slender, mild-eyed T. V. Powderly, leader of the Knights of Labor, a secret, idealistic organization fundamentally in opposition to the craft union idea. A chain of cir-

(Continued on page 281)



# SKETCHES of the Deep North WOODS

By SHAPPIE

*He saw o'er the logging crews' boundary line  
The snow-clad lumbermen's shacks.  
He heard the lance tooth's savage whine  
As it tore through the heart of the ancient  
pine,  
And the measured stroke of the axe.*

**B**IG Mike Donovan was camp foreman. Mike was credited wid bein' able to get out more logs wid his gangs than anny ither camps along the river. He had the reputation, too, av makin' short work of anny man that disputed his authority, but he was no bully.

He come along wan mornin' where a bunch av us was swampin' out a road. There was wan feller that was sure wastin' time wid an axe. Mike stopped, looked at him fer a minit, an' thin drawls out,

"Yer mother musta had a hard time gettin' up firewood whin ye was aroun' home; put a little more swing inta that axe an' mebbe ye'll be able to help her, that is, providin' ye don't get back too soon." That raised a good-natured laugh, an' the feller didn't make anny comeback aither.

## THE HANDY MAN

The busiest man in the camp was a little French Canadian—Jules LaFlamme. He was the camp's handy man. He cud shoe horses, mend harness, repair busted boom chains, grind axes, file saws an'

## Glimpses

of worker types caught by a fellow's quick eye and frank pen

do anny wan av the 101 ither jobs that crop up aroun' a camp. He was the dynamite man too, whin they had to bust up some av the log jams on spring drives. He was the life av the bunk house at night, an' whin he wud start singin' "Leetle Bapteese," wid a silly grin on his face, the gang wud near raise the roof, as they murdered the chorus in a thunderous roar.

"Oh, leetle Bapteese what for,  
Oh, leetle Bapteese what for,  
Oh, leetle Bapteese, w'at for you grease  
My leetle dog's tail wit tar?"

He was a magic spinner av yarns too, an' if some wan told a tall story the gang cud allus depend on Jules to cap it.

Wan night, a jack was braggin' about the long range his new high-powered rifle had. Jules listened patiently, an' the gang expectantly, till he had finished.

"Pouf!" says Jules. "She's mebbe good gun dat, but ma frien', Napoleon Mel-oche, hees gun, varee mooche better!"

"How fur could his gun carry?" said the jack, disdainfully.

"Wall," said Jules, "Wan pitch black night, Napoleon, he go to walk himse'f from de house down to de barn, when, high up in de sky, he hear de wild goose go, honk! honk! He walk himse'f back to de house, get hees gun an' hees shoot, straight up, w'ere dose goose mak' de honk! honk! He wait. Bimeby, notin' happen. Nex' mornin', when hees walk himse'f down to de barn, wan beeg goose, hees come, straight down out of de sky an' hees hit Napoleon so hard on de head dat hees sprain hees back. Mebbe dat gun, she's better as yours!"

The gang knocked the breath out av Jules clappin' him on the back. Whin they got quieted down, Jules said,

"Dat was mos' won'ful gun, bah Gar. Wan mornin', Napoleon, hees walk himse'f along de reever bank an' on de odder side, he see wan beeg red fox. A leetle furt'er on, up in a tree, hees seen wan fine fat pheasant. Now, Napoleon, hees have only wan load in hees gun, an' no more bullet. Hees want dat fox varee mooche, an' also, dat beeg fine pheasant, so hees fin' two trees, not too close apart, an' hees put de rifle bar'l between dose two trees, an' bend it. Den hees shoot at de beeg fox. De bullet, it is kill dat fox, go on, keel dat pheasant an' he laugh, but not for long, for dat bullet, she's come right back across de reever an' break hees dog in the hin' leg, bah Gar. Mebbe dat gun, she's better as yours!"

## TERRY'S HOPES OF PEACE ARE SHATTERED

*Oh, the little brown bull come down from the  
mountains,  
Shang, ro-ango, whango-why!  
And as he was feelin' salutious,  
Chased old Pratt a mile, by gracious,  
Licked old Shep and two dog Towzers,  
Then marched back home with old Pratt's  
trousers.*

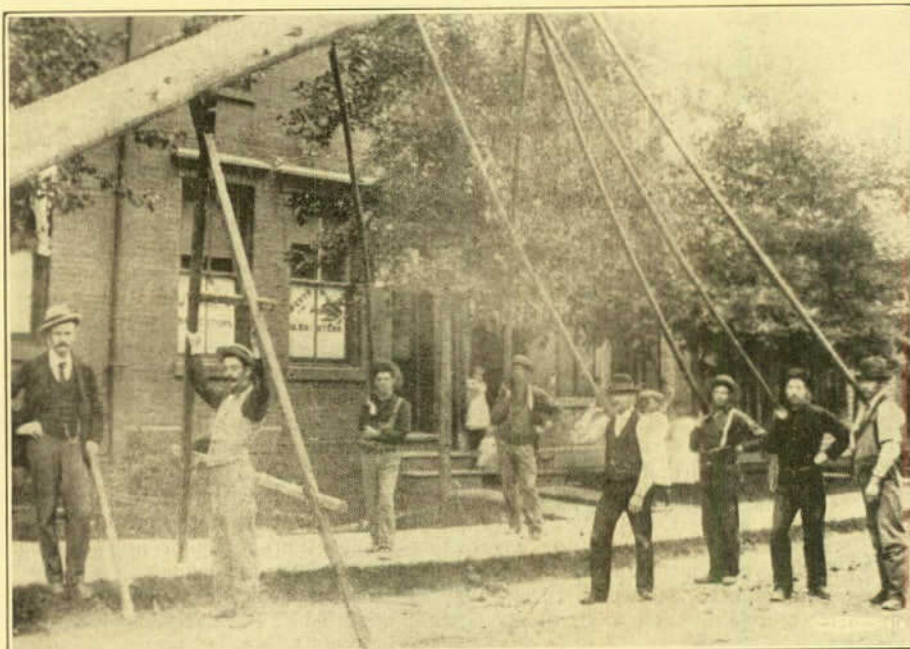
Dodds, Frank Slade's old rival, had a little clique that hung together wid him an' didn't mix up with the ithers very much. Dodds was hard on harness an' ither equipment an' whin he busted annythin' he wud throw the blame on Jules, an' him an' his bunch rode Jules pretty hard. Jules was s'posed to look after the equipment an' if a jack lost an axe, he was charged up wid it. Wan av the Dodds men, be the name av Roden, mislaid his axe, an' blamed Jules fer hidin' it on him. Wan night, whin we was all layin' aroun' in our bunks, Roden come to where Jules was sittin' on the edge av a bunk, talkin' to me, an' shouts out:

"Frenchie, yuh d—d thief, you stole my axe on me!" An' afore Jules cud get to his feet, er say a word, he fetched Jules a slap wid his open hand that sint him back in the bunk wid his face all blood. Instantly the camp was in an uproar.

*I know'd it, said Slim. I know'd it. This is where you come in, Terry. Did yuh keep yer hands in yer pockets?*

Well, to tell the truth, Slim, it all happened so quick that I fergot all about me good intentions. Half av the camp wud have murdered Roden but I got in ahead

(Continued on page 281)



FIRST POLE ON KIDOUT ST., SOUTH OF DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT., ERECTED 1895  
(Left to right) F. Whiting, foreman, L. Sherman, W. McLean, R. Summer (deceased), J. Arnold (deceased), W. Stanley (deceased), F. Shapland (not yet deceased).



# Knotty Trade QUESTIONS

## for MARINE ELECTRICIANS

Expert  
poses some good ones by which  
seagoing men can test their  
knowledge

**Question No. 1.** What is the objection to grounding the neutral of a three-wire 230/115 volt system on board ship?

**Question No. 2.** Am having trouble with open type motor due to occasional wetting by salt water spray. Can obtain water proof end plates to make motor totally enclosed. Are there any objections to this?

**Question No. 3.** My hand book gives 746 watts as being equal to one hp. I am operating a one hp. motor which draws  $7\frac{1}{2}$  amperes at 110 volts when running full load. Seven and one-half amperes x 110 volts=825 watts instead of 746. Why this difference?

**Question No. 4.** Give five sources of losses which make up the total loss in a direct current motor or generator during operation.

**Question No. 5.** What is the general difference in the windings of a series motor, a shunt motor, and a compound wound motor?

**Question No. 6.** What are the speed characteristics of the series, shunt and compound wound motors?

**Question No. 7.** What is a differentially wound compound motor?

**Question No. 8.** What precaution is necessary when using series-wound motors operating at light loads?

**Question No. 9.** What precaution is necessary when operating shunt wound motors at heavy loads?

**Question No. 10.** The motors on our main pumps are operating at about 85 per cent of full load as shown by the switchboard ammeters. The motors are direct current compound-wound direct connected to the pumps. It is desired to increase the pump output by slightly increasing the speed. How should this be done?

**Question No. 11.** What is the difference between a variable speed motor and an adjustable speed motor?

**Question No. 12.** Have just replaced burned-out field windings on a direct-current motor and find that the motor runs in the wrong direction. What is the trouble?

### ELECTRICIAN HAS 15 OHMS

**Question No. 13.** I have been using 15 OHM resistance units in the field circuit of my ventilating motors. I want to reduce the speed of these motors and believe changing resistance from 15 OHMS to five OHMS will give desired results. I have plenty of the 15 OHM units but none of lower resistance. What can I do?

**Question No. 14.** How do you describe the direction of rotation of a motor?

**Question No. 15.** What is meant by the term "ambient temperature?"

**Question No. 16.** What is meant by the term "40 degree motor?"

**Question No. 17.** What is the "ultimate temperature?"

**Question No. 18.** I have a 10 hp. direct current motor operating special equipment. The ship's electric current is 230 volt alternating current. What hp. A. C. motor will be re-

quired to run a D. C. generator to operate this motor, assuming that both the D. C. motor and generator have an efficiency of 90 per cent each?

**Question No. 19.** What is meant by class "A" and class "B" insulation for motors?

**Question No. 20.** What is the meaning of "B. & S.", and "AWG" in referring to wire gauges?

**Question No. 21.** Why are some of the newer ships going to alternating current 440 volts for power?

**Question No. 22.** A 440 volt motor of standard squirrel cage type drives equipment which it is desired to reverse in direction on rare occasions. How can this be done without providing special controls?

**Question No. 23.** What happens if 220 volts alternating current is thrown on a 220 volt direct current motor?

### MOTOR PROBLEMS AT SEA

**Question No. 24.** What will happen if a 220 volt alternating-current motor is connected to a direct-current source of supply?

**Question No. 25.** If a 220 volt three-phase motor requires a circuit of No. 1 AWG wire (good for carrying 100 amperes), what size wire would a 440 volt motor of same horsepower require?

**Question No. 26.** A 50 cycle, three phase, 230 volt 1,000 rpm. alternating cur-

rent motor (French standard) is being overhauled but not rewound. What will this motor do if operated on 60-cycle current at the same voltage?

**Question No. 27.** What is the difference in the rating of a generator between KW (Kilowatts) and KVA (Kilovolt-amperes), and how does power factor affect these ratings?

**Question No. 28.** In an alternating current electric system, what is used in place of the direct current ammeter shunt to measure the current?

**Question No. 29.** Will a fuse carry any overload without blowing?

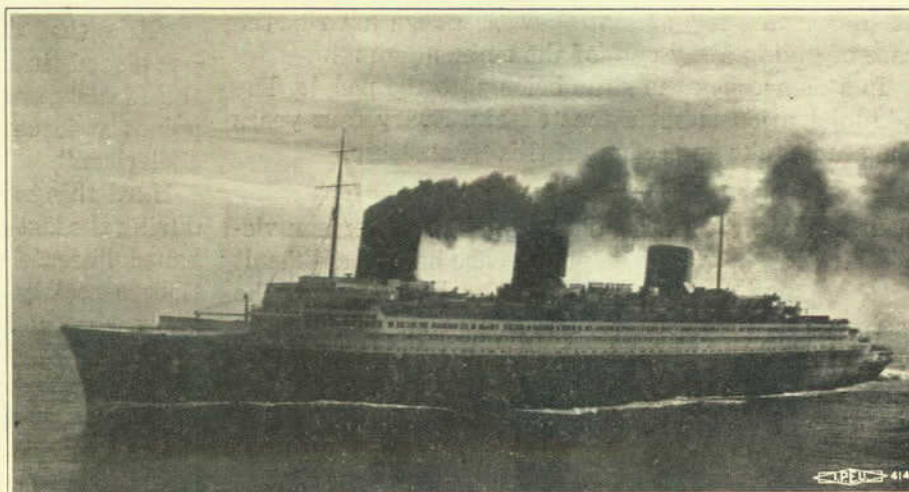
**Question No. 30.** What is the largest capacity fuse which can be obtained as standard in the screw base type?

**Question No. 31.** The fuses on a feeder circuit are of 50 ampere capacity and one of them burns out every few days or so. The load on the circuit has been measured with an ammeter and found to be only 46 amperes. What is most likely to be the trouble?

**Question No. 32.** In ordering rubber-insulated wire for circuit repairs and replacement, what voltage insulation should be specified for 115 volt system?

**Question No. 33.** Have two lights, "A" & "B," each controlled by separate push button switches. They are connected to a 230/115 volt three-wire non-grounded system. "A" is switched on but does not light. Lamp and switch replaced by new ones but trouble still remains. "B" is switched on. "A" & "B" both immediately light up. "A" switch is turned off, both lights go out. What is the trouble?

**Question No. 34.** How can I determine  
(Continued on page 283)



FULL STEAM AHEAD



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XXXIX

Washington, D. C., May, 1940

No. 5

**Private Use of State Powers** George Washington is the authority for the statement that the state is force. It is pure unadulterated force. Dramatically the operations of dictators reveal this salient characteristic of the state. In democracies the state's power is limited by the control of the people. Theoretically at least all powers of the government are derived from the people.

Successive administrations in a democracy like that of the United States are not owners of the state but merely trustees administering its powers and its wealth. Americans recall with revulsion happenings of 20 years ago when certain government officials took a part of the eminent domain and turned it over to the oil companies for their private use. This act created probably the most sensational case in American history. All concerned in this case were brought to justice.

A far more subtle instance of the use of state powers, we believe, when learned, will produce as vigorous a revolt of the people as the giving away of American property. We refer to the usurpation of state powers for private use. Whenever a government uses state powers to advance the cause of a party; whenever a government uses state powers to prosecute a political opponent; whenever a government uses state powers to cast aspersions upon political enemies; whenever a government uses state powers to attack this or that section of the population—then we have as clear cases of the private use of state powers as we have in the case of giving away part of the eminent domain.

In a democracy the state belongs to the people. The administration is but a trusteeship. Every four years the people take an account of this trusteeship.

**Course of War** In these tragic and grim days of German victory, democratic peoples are having a difficult time to be optimistic. The trouble with the momentary successes of Hitler is that every little Hitler in every democratic country feels himself strengthened. However, there are a few things that can be kept well in mind. In the first place, Hitler has won victories only against ill-prepared or defenseless small countries. The element of surprise is his greatest asset. Moreover, there is little doubt that the en-

trance into Denmark and Norway was prompted in part by a shortage of food materials in Germany. Moreover, Germany is feeling the dire need of more oil and gas products in order to prosecute the war. When once Germany, through the device of surprise, went into the mountainous cities of Norway, it became almost impossible to dislodge the Nazis. The mountainous passes really make death-traps for troops because they become just so many grooves into which bombs can be passed, annihilating the defenseless troops below.

Despite this picture of success there is surely the calm assurance among the democratic peoples that Hitler can not ultimately win. Morally he is bankrupt, and in the last analysis the conscience of mankind will assert its superiority. Hitler believes that God is with the nation that has the most airplanes, but the nations that have the greatest resources and the greatest technological organization will in time have the most airplanes, and these are the democratic countries.

**Corruption of Labor Liberalism** Labor has watched with cynicism and dismay the part the liberals of the United States have played in the United Front. Almost to a man the liberals have supported the wrecking groups in the American labor movement, and no liberal voice has been lifted up against the slow chipping away of labor's powers by government.

Now Lewis Mumford neatly calls the liberals to task in a recent issue of the New Republic:

"Liberals no longer act as if justice mattered, as if truth mattered, as if right mattered, as if humanity as a whole were any concern of theirs: the truth is they no longer dare to act. During the period of the United Front, liberals accepted the leadership of a small communist minority, fanatical, unscrupulous, deeply contemptuous of essential human values, incredibly stupid in tactics and incredibly arrogant in matters of intellectual belief; they accepted this leadership simply because the communists, alone among the political groups, had firm convictions and the courage to act on them."

And again,

"Now that the moral treachery of the communists has placed them alongside their natural tactical allies, the fascists, many of these liberals have, on practical points at issue, even drifted into a covert defense of Hitlerism."

Hard things have been said about labor by liberals during the last decade, but if any labor group *en masse* has deliberately and shamelessly failed in its function to society as the liberals have, we would like to know who the labor group is.

**Turn Back, America** Someone should take those government persons responsible for administrative policy aside and warn them emphatically that they are embarking on a policy that can only end in disaster for this country. This policy includes, of



course, the plausible but treacherous attack upon the building trades unions by the Department of Justice.

The difficulty of liquidating any large group of citizens as the Department of Justice is attempting to do is that there can be no halting of this process short of tyranny. Inevitably Mr. Thurman Arnold and his backers will have to take the two final steps toward totalitarianism in order to make the present step good. The two final steps will be the setting up of the secret police system and the suppression of opinion. This makes a dismal prospect for true Americans. As soon as Mr. Arnold attempts to take over the building industry there is bound to be loud protest from many quarters and Mr. Arnold will have a second plausible weapon in the old device of contempt of court.

If the totalitarians in the American government masking as liberals and lovers of labor do not turn back, America is set upon evil days.

**Dear Westbrook** Dear Westbrook: If we are to believe you, this is the hour of your triumph. You take credit for bringing about the indictment and arrest of George Scalise, head of one of the A. F. of L. unions. We would suppose that the indicted man, if he be guilty, had something to do with his present state, and we would suppose that this year as an election year had something to do with it. However, in accord with the spirit of the columnists you are now beating a drum and crying, "I did it."

We think, however, that you should look in "Variety," the theatrical weekly for Wednesday, April 17, and see what they are saying about your own habits in relationship to getting news. "Variety" refers to your recent attacks on J. Edgar Hoover. "Variety" says "Pegler's peeve is really against the Department of Justice head. Walter Winchell reports that some time ago Pegler went to Washington to see Hoover whom he asked to put in the fix so that the writer could visit Alcatraz prison, having in mind an exclusive series of articles. Hoover is said to have stated that he could not be of service in that direction and Pegler is supposed to have burned."

The allegation, dear Westbrook, of course, is that your attacks on Mr. Hoover were retaliations for his refusal to get you exclusive news. This could not by any means be connected to the policies of racketeers. Your enemies could not possibly refer to you as a journalist racketeer inasmuch as you are using the power of the press to malign a public official because he would not give you little blurbs of exclusive news.

**Washington Unchanged** When John L. Lewis made his noble gesture in San Francisco many months ago toward eliminating communists from the C.I.O., few people were beguiled. To date John L. Lewis is still the leading communist leader in the United States, as witness his recent appearance before the National Negro Congress and his bid to the Townsendites.

Driven underground somewhat, the activities of the communists in Washington are still activities of communists. They are still seeking to use their mass power through the C. I. O. to chisel unusual favors from government departments.

Lee Pressman, C. P. general counsel of the C. I. O., still seeks to frighten government administrators into doing his bidding. Quite mysteriously, good civil servants who do not meet the approval of the C. P. machine, disappear from government payrolls. Dummy organizations still exist and are still at work. The smear squads perform overnight to wreck careers. There is still invasion by communists of important key industries which would be seriously crippled in time of war. Certain administrators in high places curry favor with the communist C. I. O. setup. In fact the same old obscene spectacle goes on in communists' effort to degrade democracy and forward their clandestine plans to bring about a dictatorship in America.

**Logan Bill** The United States Government rests upon a definite and clear-cut principle, namely, that of checks and balances. This principle is clearly outlined in the Constitution of the United States and is evident in the tripartite character of our government, namely, the legislative, judicial and executive branches, each checking and balancing with the other.

During the last generation the government has undertaken to make adjustments to new industrial and political conditions. A great many new agencies have been created by Congress. These agencies have been headed by administrators who in turn have promulgated rules and regulations that have taken on the binding effect of law. Some observers maintain that 150 agencies have promulgated laws of this character during the last generation. A student can easily see the trend and observe its important effects. Administrators become a kind of rump congress which are by rule and decree setting up and creating laws against which the people have no redress.

Performances such as that of the National Labor Relations Board serve to dramatize sharply this issue. This condition has catapulted the Congress into a stirring debate during the last session, culminating in the Logan Bill (S. 915). This bill is known as "A Bill to provide for the more expeditious settlement of disputes with the United States." The Logan Bill places a check upon administrators through the courts, principally the Circuit Court of Appeals and the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Opponents of the Logan Act feel that this will be crippling to United States agencies and that it will make the judiciary more powerful than it deserves to be. However, the fact remains that administrative law is growing to huge proportions, and as bureaucracy grows administrative law may sink our form of government.





# Woman's Work

—P.E.U.— 414



## VITAMINS—WICKS OF THE FLAME OF LIFE

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**L**AST month we devoted this page to a discussion of some new discoveries scientists have been making about nutrition and health, particularly about vitamins. If you can, by your daily diet habits, keep yourself and your family at a high level of health, avoiding many ailments caused by poor nutrition, isn't it worth while to learn how to do it? I cannot pretend to be an authority on nutrition myself, but I can bring you what nationally recognized authorities say about vitamins and their effect on health. Here is a list of them and the foods in which they appear, from the research of Esther Peterson Daniel, associate nutrition chemist of the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics, Mrs. Daniel comments:

"A diet extremely low in any one vitamin leads to a characteristic deficiency disease, for example, pellagra, rickets or scurvy. All of these diseases occur to some extent in this country. Much more prevalent than these, however, are the many cases of border-line nutrition caused by a slightly limited use of vitamin-rich foods over long periods of time. Eventually a low vitamin allowance results in loss of appetite, decreased efficiency, general lowered resistance, and other evidences of undernutrition."

### VITAMIN A

Stimulates growth and is necessary for well-being at all ages. Continued lack of it results in arrested growth, defective tooth and bone formation, nutritional night blindness, and loss of reproductive power. Lack of it also affects the linings of nasal passages, mouth, intestinal tract, and various other body cavities, which cease their function as a protective covering.

Very little of Vitamin A is destroyed during ordinary cooking and practically none lost in the cooking water.

*Excellent sources:* Fish liver oils, liver, fish roe, egg yolk, butter, cheese, kale, spinach, dandelion greens, dock, escarole, chard, lamb's quarters (greens), turnip tops, green lettuce, collards, water cress, chinese cabbage, broccoli, mustard greens, beet greens, carrots, sweet potatoes, yellow squash, sweet peppers, red tomatoes, green peas, green beans, apricots, papayas, mangoes, prunes, yellow peaches.

*Good sources:* Cream, milk, kidneys, oysters, red salmon, green asparagus, okra, brussels sprouts, globe artichokes, yellow tomatoes, avocados, guavas, cantaloup, blackberries, black currants, blueberries, bananas, pineapples, green or ripe olives, dates, oranges (deep yellow juice), yellow corn meal.

### VITAMIN B<sub>1</sub> (THIAMIN)

Necessary for good appetite and digestion. Loss of appetite, listlessness, sluggish digestive system, nervous irritability result from a diet low in thiamin while an absolute lack of it causes a disease of the nervous system, beriberi. Abundance of this vitamin in the mother's diet assists in providing the infant with plenty of milk containing sufficient quantities of thiamin.

More easily destroyed by cooking than Vitamin A and very soluble in water. Cook most vegetables in as small a quantity of water as possible, do NOT use soda in cooking, and do not throw away cooking liquid—use it either as sauce for vegetables or in soup or gravy.

*Excellent sources:* Lean pork, chicken, kidneys, liver, green peas, green or lima beans, wheat germ, corn germ, rice germ, rice polishings, wheat bran, oats, wheat, rye, barley, brown rice, peanuts, soybeans, cowpeas, navy beans, dried peas.

*Good sources:* Egg yolk, brains, lean beef, lean mutton, fish roe, codfish, sardines, whiting, potatoes, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cabbage, mushrooms, spinach, water cress, turnip greens, garden cress, lettuce, collards, kale, onions, leeks, tomatoes, wax beans, green beans, beets, parsnips, carrots, prunes, avocados, pineapple, oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, dates, figs, plums, pears, apples, cantaloup, hazelnuts, chestnuts, walnuts, brazil nuts, almonds, pecans.

*Fair sources:* Fresh milk, whole or skim, turnips, broccoli, kohlrabi, eggplant, bananas, watermelon, raspberries, blackberries.

### VITAMIN C

This is not stored in the body; therefore a daily supply is essential for everyone. It has particular effect on teeth. Bleeding gums, loose teeth, sore joints, loss of appetite with loss of weight and fatigue, are symptoms that develop when diet is too low in Vitamin C. The acute condition is known as scurvy, once the dread of sea-farers and others who had to go for long periods of time without fresh vegetables or fruit.

Storage, cooking or canning of acid vegetables or fruits does not destroy Vitamin C; but in others it has been found that long cooking or long periods of storage cause considerable loss of it. Not affected by the quick-freezing process; however, to protect vitamin content of quick frozen foods it is best to start

cooking while the foods are frozen, without allowing them to thaw slowly.

*Excellent sources:* Liver, brain, collards, turnip greens, mustard greens, kale, water cress, spinach, dandelion greens, sweet peppers, kohlrabi, rutabagas, turnips, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cabbage, broccoli, asparagus, tomatoes (fresh and canned), green peas, corn salad, radishes, guavas, mangoes, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tangerines, currants, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, cantaloup, sprouted seeds.

*Good sources:* Kidneys, endive, cucumber, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, green beans, parsnips, rhubarb, leeks, onions, globe artichokes, pineapple, cherries, cranberries, papayas, bananas, peaches, apples, avocados, watermelon.

### VITAMIN D

Normal tooth and bone development requires the presence of Vitamin D in addition to calcium, phosphorus and other minerals. Without enough of this vitamin children may develop rickets, a disease characterized by marked deformities of the wrists, legs, chest and head. Scientists now say a sufficient amount of Vitamin D is necessary for healthy teeth at all ages. During pregnancy and lactation it is very important that mothers receive abundant quantities of Vitamin D as well as calcium and phosphorus, to protect their own teeth as well as to insure the building of well-formed bones in the children. Vitamin D occurs naturally in only a few foods in important quantities; many foods contain what is called "Provitamin D" which is changed into Vitamin D by exposure of the food to the ultraviolet rays of the sun or a sun lamp. Professor Steenbock, who discovered this process, made it freely available in order that foods so treated should not be exorbitant in cost.

The human skin itself contains a small quantity of Provitamin D, so that children may be cured or prevented from having rickets by exposing their bodies to direct sunshine for short periods every day.

*Excellent sources:* Fish liver oils, egg yolk (from hens on diet high in Vitamin D).

*Good sources:* Salmon, sardines, eggs, butter.

Small amounts: Liver, cream, milk (whole), oysters.

Also: Foods enriched with Vitamin D by the Steenbock process of irradiation with ultraviolet light.

(Continued on page 284)



## Women's Auxiliary

### ANOTHER AUXILIARY

A women's auxiliary has been organized to Local 512 of Grand Falls, Newfoundland, which is, we believe, the first one north of the border. The report of the organization's first meeting is made by the local's press secretary in the Correspondence section. It's said to be the first local union women's auxiliary in Newfoundland. Good luck!

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

A well known educator in our city recently wrote an article in one of our daily newspapers, advising boys and young men to become skilled mechanics and in that way take care of the growing demand for such workers.

This is pathetic considering that thousands of skilled mechanics are numbered among that vast army of unemployed. More skilled workmen are not needed but jobs to take care of these unemployed workmen are what we need. Seeing that these unemployed are placed should be the first consideration. I believe that more commendable than continuing to fill the trade schools with boys and young men who are given a glowing picture of the rosy future which awaits them upon completion of their course. If it wasn't so tragic it would call for laughter.

It is certainly too bad the professional man does not familiarize himself with labor conditions before writing on a subject that is foreign to him. His facts are hearsay, no doubt.

Such articles have a tendency to depict conditions favorably and cause an overcrowded field of skilled workmen with employment hard to obtain.

The trade schools are graduating hundreds of young men yearly (not counting the skilled mechanics who learn their trade in the shop after a four-year apprenticeship) turning out more skilled workmen than are needed. Most of the shop-taught mechanics are union men. They have a better chance of getting work than the trade school graduate. They have had actual working experience and also the union is looking after their welfare. The trade school graduate has had no experience and the school, I believe, having such a large number, cannot do much toward placing them.

My idea in writing about this matter is to get the union folks to convey to the public at large the true facts without trimmings. Why have young men taken up courses in a field that is already overcrowded, especially with employment so scarce?

What could be the object of a professional man giving such advice? There are not available jobs for the many thousands of skilled mechanics now unemployed. Why add to this number? Other fields can be more lucrative.

MRS. FANNIE JACOBS,  
2945 Webster Ave.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

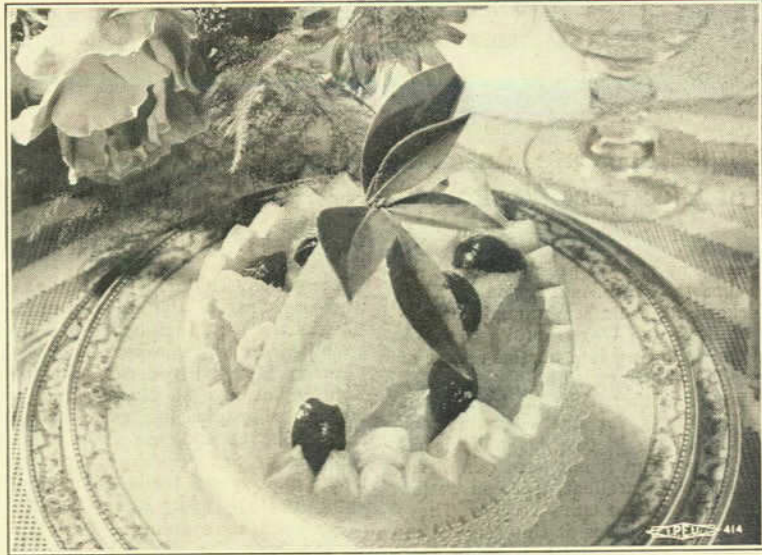
On Monday afternoon, April 15, the women's auxiliary to Local No. B-18 met in a body at beautiful Forest Lawn Cemetery to attend the funeral services of the husband of their sister member, Mrs. Ruby Winnings, and by this act and gift of flowers to show

their heartfelt sympathy to her and her son.

At the business meeting of April 11, Sister

Damon, president of the Women's Central Committee, gave a talk on the value of the

(Continued on page 284)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute

### Dessert With Vitamins

By SALLY LUNN

Nutritionists say a daily supply of Vitamin C is essential for everyone. That's why they emphasize the use of citrus fruit. Grapefruit is an excellent source of Vitamin C and also a good source of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. It is listed as a fair source of Vitamin G as well. Besides, it's delicious eating. When prepared in a decorative way it makes a very attractive dessert.

When preparing grapefruit cups or baskets do not cut out the core. Simply cut the fruit in half, remove seeds and loosen each segment by cutting around it with a sharp knife. Remove the segments and juice, then scoop out the membrane so that the shell is clean.

**Grapefruit Cup.** Cut grapefruit in halves, remove fruit and membranes as suggested above, flute edge of shell or cut in notches. Refill with fruit.

**Grapefruit Basket, Single Handle.** This is illustrated above. Cut around

the middle of the grapefruit, leaving one-half inch space uncut on opposite sides of the fruit. Then cut down from the top of the fruit, still leaving the half-inch uncut. This forms the handle. Remove the two quarters of skin and the meat from under the handle. Loosen the fruit segments and remove, then scrape out excess membranes. Scallop or notch edges of basket, refill with grapefruit, which may be combined with other fruit, such as bananas, cherries, strawberries, pineapple, pears, peaches, etc.

**Grapefruit Basket, Double Handle.** A clever method of making two baskets from one grapefruit. Cut grapefruit in half, remove fruit in segments, scoop out membrane. Then cut around the shell one-half inch from the top, leaving one inch uncut on opposite sides of the shell. Raise cut strips as loops and tie together with narrow ribbon or thread to make basket handle. Insert sprig of green leaves or flower at top of handle as a garnish.

### Dinner With Vitamins

Liver and kidneys contain so many essential vitamins, and also the important mineral, iron, in form that the human body can use, that we should use them frequently. Although calves' liver is expensive, lamb, pork and beef liver are almost as good a source of vitamins and they are moderately priced. Lamb liver is particularly tender and delicious. Kidneys are also inexpensive and if properly prepared and seasoned, are both tender and mild in flavor. Here is a recipe I worked out recently, which is much enjoyed by my family:

**Kidneys and Mushrooms with Wine.** For six persons. Slice thin four or five

veal kidneys. Rinse slices in hot water and drain. Fry two slices of bacon per person, not too crisp, arrange on slices of whole-wheat toast on heat-proof platter. Keep warm. Pour off all but one or two tablespoons of the bacon grease, then drop in the kidney slices, in hot frying pan. Stir and turn until they lose their red color; then cover pan, reduce heat and saute for 15 minutes. Meantime, saute one-half pound of mushrooms in butter until tender. Mix two tablespoons of flour with cold water for gravy; stir into the pan of kidneys. Use for liquid in making the gravy one-half cup tomato juice, one-fourth cup domestic sherry wine, and as much water as needed. Last, add the cooked mushrooms, arrange with gravy on the toast, and serve at once.





# Correspondence

—PEU— 414



## Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers

Editor:

The writer was elected press secretary of the Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers, at their semiannual convention held in the city of Worcester, April 13-14, 1940, and the following is a partial report of the business of the convention.

I had no idea that such a tremendous amount of business for the common good could be attended to in two days. While all other conventions that it has been our pleasure to attend were excellent, this convention was perhaps the best for many reasons. There were many more delegates at this convention than any other; the speakers were the best we have ever had and their addresses were not only timely, but forceful and educational.

International Vice President John Regan, president of the State Association, opened the convention at the appointed hour on Saturday with a speech of welcome to the delegates; and then our old friend and veteran labor leader, Walter Kenefick, international representative, read the minutes of the last convention. From that time forward the business of the convention was carried on with the invited speakers delivering their talks as a matter of diversion.

The kindly, wise counsellor of labor, James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor for the state of Massachusetts, delivered, what in the opinion of all, was the best address of his long and colorful career as a labor leader. Never was Jim Moriarty better. You marvel at his capacity for work. You admire him more, the longer you know him. He has the respect of all people, employee and employer alike. Jim has always assisted young labor leaders to get started on the right foot. We regard his friendship as one of our many blessings.

Former Senator Jim Meehan, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Building Trades Council, followed Jim Moriarty. The forceful and intelligent manner in which he delivered his address, that incidentally, dealt with the necessity of reorganizing the construction industry in connection with small house and store work, was a revelation. Jim Meehan also informed us that the first strike ever called in the building trades was in Sandown, N. H., in 1763. The strike was called as a result of the carpenters having

run out of rum, which was a part of their contract. However, after obtaining a keg of rum from Lawrence, Mass., the carpenters resumed work. Some fun—what! Jim has the necessary statistics to prove that this is a positive truth.

Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent, secretary-treasurer of the state branch, A. F. of L., was the next in the line of speakers. We have heard many speakers discuss the Social Security law, but you can take it from me, Ken Taylor is best. He not only knows the law, but has pleasing voice and a delivery that holds the audience at perfect attention. Ken Taylor works in close harmony with the many and varied trade unions and we are happy to include him in our list of friends.

Representative John E. Powers, of South Boston, was also a speaker and in his address, which was a resume of House Bill 681, relative to the licensing of cable splicers, linemen, operators, metermen, etc., he urged all delegates in attendance of the necessity of interesting themselves in the passage of this piece of legislation on the grounds that while the worker will be protected, the general public will likewise benefit.

We regret to announce that due to previous commitments, International President Dan Tracy was unable to attend. He sent as his representative John J. McCurry, former international representative and now assistant to President Tracy. It is common knowledge that an open door policy is always in order whenever John J. McCurry comes to Massachusetts. This is as it should be. John McCurry is blessed with a fighting Irish heart and uses his courage to the end that the labor movement shall continue to succeed. His report relative to the I. B. E. W. growth under the leadership of Dan Tracy was a revelation. We suggest that whenever Dan Tracy finds it impossible to accept our invitation to come to the old Bay State that he continue to send John J. McCurry. We further suggest that when John pays us another visit that he bring along his charming wife.

We were all made exceedingly happy to see our old friend Walter Kenefick, international representative and secretary-treasurer of the State Association, in such excellent condition after spending so many months in a hospital bed as a result of a serious injury received in the line of duty. I think that it would be in order to say here, that while Walter Kenefick was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature he introduced and fought for many pieces of legislation for the good of labor.

Walter Kenefick, like all other leaders of labor, is opposed by every selfish and greedy element in the state, opposed by all but the people themselves. He has won many glorious victories for the men and women of labor. He remains still the fighter, still the champion of the great mass of people; still the enemy of organized influence.

No convention would be complete without our good friend and incidentally coworker of Walter Kenefick on the Board of Examiners of Electricians, Al Frank. His timely remarks are always made with a thought in mind that the electrical industry be protected against the subversive activities of "bootleggers" in the trade. Al Frank speaks straight from the shoulder. His remarks are indeed acceptable in view of the fact that he came up in the electrical industry the hard way. His comments and suggestions were offered in the public's interest for safer wiring and as a protection to the electrical industry as a whole.

Charlie Buckley, vice president of Local Union No. 103, was a delegate and as usual carried out the duties of his office in the same intelligent manner as always. Charlie looks very well, for one who recently underwent a serious operation. Just between ourselves, Charlie Buckley and Johnny Regan tried a number of times to "be alone," for the purpose of talking about their operations. But after all you can't blame them as they really have something. The same surgeon chopped the both of them.

Local Union No. 96, of Worcester, was the host to the delegates and their ladies at a banquet and entertainment on Saturday evening. After the banquet a meeting of the R. A. R. was held and many new candidates were initiated. To those who do not know what R. A. R. represents, let this much be said. It is the fun making organization of the I. B. E. W. International Vice President John Regan opened the session and appointed Walter Kenefick chairman of the meeting and was immediately fined five dollars for making the appointment. From that time forward every one present, both men and women, were fined sums from 25 cents upward, whether they were doing anything or not. All moneys raised by the fines were used to defray the expenses of the meeting.

Bart Saunders, business manager of L. U. No. 104, Boston, was appointed treasurer for the evening and left Worcester Sunday with his clothes on. The writer was asked to sing. He was fined one dollar for not rising fast enough. After rendering a couple of bits from the pen of Victor Herbert, my fine was suspended. Everyone present had an enjoyable time and many thanks are on the way to "Boomer" Davis, international auditor and organizer of the club.

Our sincere gratitude goes to the officers and members of Local No. 96, Worcester, Mass., particularly to Sam Donnelly, business manager, for being the perfect host. International Vice President John Regan and International Representative Walter Kenefick were reelected president and vice president respectively by acclamation. These two officers make a perfect team and to their everlasting credit, let it be known that in



Notables gather to celebrate convention of the Massachusetts State Electrical Workers Association. Left to right: E. B. Fessenden, Mrs. John J. McCurry, John J. McCurry, John J. Regan, Walter J. Kenefick and Sam Donnelly.



the last six months the I. B. E. W. has made tremendous strides in New England.

The convention adjourned Sunday at 4:00 p. m. after selecting Providence, R. I., as convention city in October. Our advice to the locals in Rhode Island is to get prepared for a large delegation. Our State Association is on the way to become one of the most formidable organizations in the cause of labor.

In conclusion this much ought to be said of the Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers; the organization will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary at Providence, R. I. Through the years under the leadership of the late Charlie Keaveney and now John Regan, the association has demonstrated its loyalty and devotion to the cardinal principles of the American labor movement. It has been the vanguard of every movement which was honestly intended to promote and improve the interests of the average man and woman.

While accepting the office of the press secretary of the association as a pleasurable responsibility, I must urge all to attend the October meeting to be held at Providence, R. I., to further the program of the association.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

I see a letter in the JOURNAL from James Altie, L. U. No. B-309, about a little sapling full of "coons." Shucks, that's nothing. In the neck of the woods where I was jerked up, we have a small river called Sweetwater River. Here's how it got its name.

A farmer had a corn field in the low lands along the river. He kept missing corn, so he kept watch until he finally discovered the thief. One day he saw a squirrel come down the opposite bank, he hopped on a shingle, "hoisted" his tail for a sail, and guided his boat across the river, hopped up the bank, got him an ear of corn; back to his shingle boat, up goes his sail (tail) and back across the river.

Farmer watched him take it to a large tree, so he got a few neighbors one Saturday and they cut the tree down. When the tree fell the top of it fell in the river. It was an enormous tree. It took 30 minutes for all the squirrels to run out of it. The farmer got 20 bushels of corn and the top was so full of wild honey that the river ran sweet for 20 years and is known to this day as Sweetwater River. Look on your map and find Sweetwater, Tenn., and that's it.

Local Union No. B-2 is going along as per usual, taking in a new member now and then and sometimes one dies so we manage to break even. We have a few men loafing temporarily. Expect to have them all working shortly.

Well, here's hoping Jimmie can do better next time.

"POOP DECK PAPPY,"  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

It doesn't seem as if the winter will ever be over in this part of the country. You are liable to wake up any morning and find snow on the ground, and between rain and snow and people worrying about the flood waters it is keeping the boys out of work. Things just now are at a standstill but we are hoping for some nice weather to come along so some new building will start to get the boys working again.

I think at this time the locals and our International Office should be finding some means to take care of the Brothers who are going on into their older years and cannot

#### READ

Making history in transportation,  
by L. U. No. 794.

Antiunion forces in California, by  
L. U. No. 617.

Cultivating the union tree, by L. U.  
No. B-57.

Arnold's submarining of labor, by  
L. U. No. 363.

Baltimore comments, by L. U. No.  
B-28.

Big Milwaukee rally, by L. U. No.  
B-494.

L. U. No. B-86, surveys its past.

Sick committees, by L. U. No.  
B-160.

Progress at Hiwassee, by L. U. No.  
B-760.

Spring suggests new enterprise.  
These letters indicate the boys  
are up and doing.

keep up with the younger element in our building trade. There are some locals in our Brotherhood that do not collect dues after a member passes 60 years of age. There should be some way a Brother could be kept in good standing so he would not lose his pension when he reached the age of 65.

There are plenty, Brother, like me who will have over 40 years of standing in the Brotherhood when they are 65. I have taken the matter up with the president of our local, Brother Illig, and we figured for a small amount of 10 cents a month paid by each member we could take care of our members who have now reached the age of 65.

I often read the death notices in our JOURNAL and I sure am surprised at the time of initiation of some of the Brothers who are dying today. Most of them have only been in the local from five to 10 years. Many of our old timers who fought hard for the conditions we have today should be taken care of and not lose out on their pension just because they could not get any work in their older years.

So I sure would be interested to hear from our different locals and our International Office how they are taking care of the Brothers who have passed their sixtieth year. Some of our Brothers are lucky enough to have a son or daughter to keep up the dues and insurance, but the Brother who has only himself or his wife with no other means of support has a tough road to travel until he is 65.

So let's all get together and make it an issue for the coming year.

E. MULLARKEY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Here it is the middle of April and snowing some more. We have been having the worst winter that I can remember in quite a few years. It has had a tendency to hold back building, but some work is beginning to break at last.

On April 6, Local No. 16 had the privilege of entertaining the Indiana State Conference of the I. B. E. W. Quite a few of our locals in the state were represented. We also had the pleasure of having with us at that time

our International Office Representatives A. L. Wegener and James E. Reilly. I want to say that this conference is going right ahead and getting in a position to go before the 1941 legislature and endeavor to put some real laws in effect that will be beneficial to the electrical workers.

Met quite a few old friends, especially Fred Pardieck, of Muncie, who promised me three years ago to give a report to the WORKER of the quarterly meetings of the conference and who promised me again to do so. Of course Fred is a busy man but I believe this time he will give the WORKER a story.

These conferences can do a great deal of good, especially in the legislative line, as well as bring an exchange of conditions and views of the various communities throughout the state.

Brother Reilly of the International Office is here in an endeavor to organize the large plant of Servel Inc. They manufacture the Electrolux, a refrigerator. They have had quite a round with the C. I. O. and lost a labor board decision over a company union. Brother Reilly seems to be making some headway and I hope that he can put a big B local in their plant as they employ about 3,000 men and women.

Mr. Wendell Wilke of the C. & S. got some more front page publicity last week—accuses President Roosevelt of being after him. Why not? Just because the TVA showed his outfit up by reducing rates and giving the employees better wages and decent working conditions, he says the President is after him. Same old story.

E. E. HOSKINSON,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

This letter is on education—none of us has enough of it. I am quoting a lot of figures in this letter. Now, many people don't like them, but I maintain that a man who isn't interested in figures is too old to be much good to his country. Following is an article that was mailed to me by Brother Howard Shriber, of Boulder City, Nev.

The giant generators at Boulder power plant, manned by L. U. No. B-18 operators, of the Bureau of Power and Light of Los Angeles, generated over one and three quarter billion kilowatt hours in 1939, according to figures recently released by the Bureau of Reclamation. The power was distributed over California, Nevada and Arizona. The average load for the entire year was 199,911 kilowatts, which does not include station service to Boulder City, and losses which totalled nearly 5,000 kilowatts.

Distribution was as follows:

	Kwh.
Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light	1,301,465,880
Metropolitan Water District	207,099,200
Glendale, Calif.	84,038,463
Pasadena, Calif.	73,245,621
Burbank, Calif.	25,057,421
Lincoln Power District, Nevada	20,117,730
Citizens Utilities Co., Arizona	18,570,000
Southern Nevada Power Co.	15,460,145
California Pacific Utilities Co.	6,165,250
Other power allottees received	713,133,275
Total generation	2,507,932,000

The generators under the watchful eyes of L. U. No. B-18 men, stay on 60 cycles with only a few hundredths of a cycle deviation and are time-error controlled to almost unbelievable accuracy. We look forward to a bigger year in 1940.

From this article you will readily see that the Brothers at Boulder Dam are really



putting out the juice, and although they are nearly 400 miles away, they are one of our most progressive groups.

I have written before on our educational class, conducted by Sam Kalish, and on some of our activities. At the last class meeting a very important subject was discussed and action was started that should prove to be one of the finest things ever done by the local. There have been quite a number of electrical accidents lately, and the boys were all wrought up over them. Now here's where Brother Kalish and the educational class entered the picture. An open meeting with a round table discussion on safety was held with the Department of Water & Power officials, four members of the local participating. The subject was gone into thoroughly and I am happy to report that further negotiations between the department and the local will be held and we are in hopes an adequate safety policy will be instituted. Brother Kalish deserves a great amount of credit for his arranging and handling of the meeting, and it shows what can be accomplished by a class of this sort. If one death or accident is prevented through these efforts it will more than justify all the work and time spent by the faithful members who attended the educational class.

Education is one activity that I believe has been neglected by many of our locals. They seem to think that their work is done when they sell a card to a man—when as a matter of fact that should be only the start. With things happening as rapidly as they are these days, plenty of the right kind of education is needed. The women's auxiliary has been attending our classes and serving "coffee and" afterwards. It is then that we really get to know one another. Many thanks, ladies.

Good bye now.

J. W. FLYNN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C. GOVERNMENT BRANCH

Editor:

The dance held at the Kennedy-Warren is past history at this writing, but it was really an entertaining occasion regardless of the downpour of rain that kept a number of the Brothers, their wives and friends at home. The Brothers were able to drink their brew from 9:00 until 1:00, and no one seemed to overindulge.

Many snappy dance tunes were rendered by Brusiloff's orchestra and the evening literally flew along, much to the satisfaction of the committee, who put in many extra hours in order to attain the success that they achieved in presenting a real enjoyable evening to those of us who were able to get there on such a disagreeable evening.

The only real regret that we have is that we cannot have more of these "get togethers."

The committee from L. U. No. 26, Government Branch, headed by our president, Neil Graham, is having a rather busy session in securing data for the consideration of the wage board. In my last conversation with Brother Graham he stated that he had just returned from Baltimore, Md., with Captain Brown, U. S. N., and committeemen from some of the other crafts in the yard, where they spent a full day visiting manufacturing establishments for the purpose of obtaining further information for the wage board. Other such trips to various cities for the same purpose are contemplated, and the hope of the Navy Yard employees is that this information will be favorable for all crafts concerned.

EUGENE W. LAROCHELLE,  
Press Secretary.

#### MEMORIAL DAY

A day of deep  
Solemnity—  
Of muffled drums—  
Of silent prayers—  
A day when  
A great nation  
Tells her dead  
This day is theirs.

JOHN J. MCLEOD,  
Portland, Maine. L. U. No. 333.

#### L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

We read in last month's JOURNAL where "not a dollar in workmen's compensation payments has been lost to a worker protected under any of the 18 state funds," the Division of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor reports in a new bulletin on the progress of state insurance funds under workmen's compensation. What a record! Why not 48 state funds instead of 18? That's the only real guarantee the worker has of being compensated when injured and disabled. Why permit private companies at all to handle and profit in this type of insurance?

Those of you who read the article on this subject last month recall it pointed out that those miners who were killed or injured in those disasters left behind families who were destitute and were forced to accept aid from charity. Look what a state fund did for those window cleaners when no private company would carry insurance for them!

By all means a state fund for every state. Those unfortunate miners mentioned above would have been or rather their families would have been taken care of.

And now we hear that the C. I. O. is at last shown in its true colors. After all its pious expressions and lofty phrases they're revealed in their true colors as something lower than the lowest of depraved humans. Just plain rats, scabs and skunks—pardon us, we apologize to the skunks. Forming dual organizations and undermining wage scales and working conditions and hours is not enough, they've sunk to the low level of becoming strike breakers and defraud the public by claiming the jobs to be 100 per cent union. To such low levels has the "Lewis bunch" sunk at last. Maybe they're reaching the end of their rope.

We noticed Brother Carl Scholtz and his wife graced the anniversary affair staged by Local No. 143. Brother Clem Preller, of L. U. No. 26, added dignity to the affair by lending his presence. The boys took no mean pictures of these principals and others attending. We're glad everything was a success and we offer our congratulations and best wishes for your success, L. U. No. 143.

In the doings of L. U. No. 28 we offer:

Who was that windy person who was so suddenly extracted from the tavern while busily enjoyed in a pinochle game?

How come "Slatts" Slater has so many birthdays during the year? Why celebrate at such early hours?

How come, Chester Howard?

Peoria King is back, boys. He can prove he was there; just look at the license plates.

R. S. ROSEMAN,  
Press Secretary.

### March of Dimes Led by I. B. E. W. Man

By TED KIRKWOOD, L. U. No. 40



AL SPEEDE

"Here is a chance to show everybody that A. F. of L. unionism is doing all in its power to ameliorate conditions for all mankind," said Al Speede, business manager of L. U. No. 40, Hollywood, when he accepted chairmanship of the A. F. of L. committee in the campaign against infantile paralysis, which culminates annually in the President's Birthday Ball. Brother Speede also showed the high energy characteristic of electrical workers. At the end of the 1939 campaign his committee totaled contributions of \$16,000, highest of any committee in the United States, winning for the Los Angeles Labor

Council the coveted award of an oil portrait of Samuel Gompers. In 1940 he has hit a new high with contributions of nearly \$30,000.

The active support of Southern California's union workers was enlisted by Brother Speede. Accompanied by L. U. No. 40's indefatigable office secretary, Miss Lucille Lynch, he attended endless meetings with labor leaders, labor organizations, industrial leaders and bankers. Since the Southern California committee raised 10 per cent of the national total and the A. F. of L. committee raised 20 per cent of the local amount, he was selected as a member of the executive committee of the foundation in this state. Here he is labor's representative, passing on all cases to be cared for. Also important is the effect on the business executives of the committee as they recognize as capable a man as any of them, yet whose business is representing an important union.

Speede's slogan, "Today it hits the other fellow; tomorrow it may be you," comes right home to Local Union No. 40, whose members know of a typical case which might have happened to any of them.

Little Jerry Donegan is 13 years old, yet weighs only 54 pounds. His father is Brother M. E. Donegan (L. U. No. 40) employed by Twentieth-Century Fox Studio. For years this family has had to scrimp and save in the hopeless fight to find the proper treatment for their little boy, but the equipment is too costly for any working man to buy. Now the foundation has taken over this boy and for a small cost he will receive the best care known today, as it is not necessary to be a pauper to receive this aid. A ray of hope comes to the family of an electrical worker.



## L. U. NO. B-31, DULUTH, MINN.

Editor:

The 1940 edition of our annual ball was given March 30 at the Armory and drew a record crowd. A sleet storm which caused considerable trouble on our system, particularly on the Little Falls Division, occurred two days previous to the dance. Unfortunately, some of our line crews were unable to attend, as they worked continuously to repair damage resulting from the visit of that uninvited guest.

W. C. Gooder was general chairman of this year's ball and despite the fact that his duties as superintendent of lines taxed him heavily, he gave generously of his time and energy to whip decorations and final details into shape. Many of the boys arrived early Saturday morning at the Armory and offered their services to arrange the hundreds of lights and install a huge revolving ball covered with varied shaped mirrors, which reflected a myriad of colors when spot-lights of every hue were cast upon the suspended ball, which was about 12 feet in diameter.

Members assisting W. C. Gooder as committee chairmen were as follows: Floor committee, Ed. Royer; publicity committee, Dale Forte; decoration committee, Horatio Wilson; prizes, George Hoffman; door committee, Jack Watson; music, Norman Greniger, and tickets, E. H. French.

A fine dance program and numerous valuable prizes were given away. Many present expressed their enthusiasm about the grand time and fine music rendered by our large orchestra.

We are especially grateful to Local No. B-276 and the other divisions of Local No. B-31 for their splendid efforts in promoting ticket sales and attendance. Here's thanks to everyone who played a part in making this our most successful and enjoyable dance.

The morning of April 2 everyone awoke grateful that the havoc of last week had been repaired. A rather raw northeast wind was sweeping in over Lake Superior. At noon, dark, threatening clouds hovered low over the city, and about 4 p. m. it began to drizzle and later rain. The temperature dropped to 31 degrees and be glad, it was here again and at 11 p. m., high-line poles were beginning to break. House services, aeriels, secondaries and primaries were down next morning, along with great damage to the beautiful trees and shrubs for which Duluth is nationally famous.

Damage will eventually run into hundreds of thousands of dollars before the final accounting is made. Property loss is undoubtedly greater than that caused by the disastrous 1935 sleet storm.

The consideration and thoughtfulness of the officials of the Minnesota Power & Light Company towards both temporary and permanent employees cannot be over emphasized. Every effort was made to provide hot lunches and food for workmen unable to commute into town at mealtime.

Practically every major high line was in service in a few days. New poles had been erected, insulators, wires and cross-arms replaced or repaired. Everything is in readiness for the opening of navigation and a boom year at the "Head of the Lakes."

J. N. LIND, JR.,  
Press Secretary.

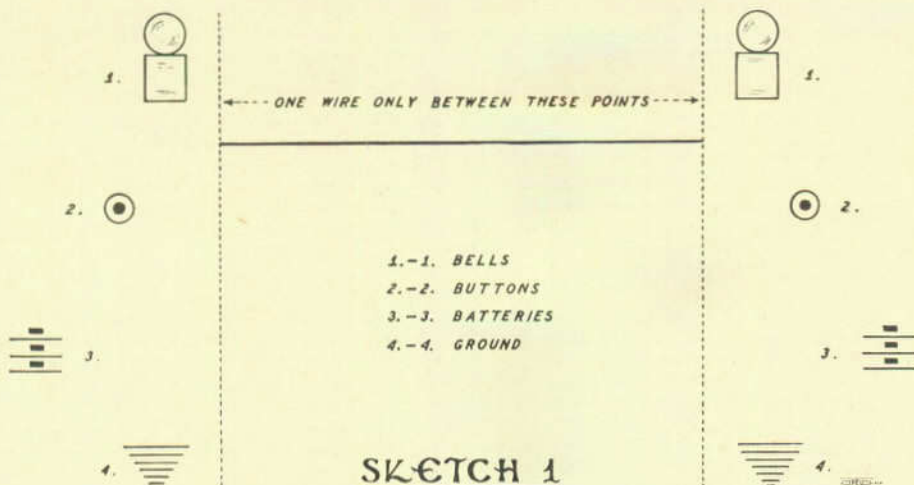
## L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

At this time L. U. No. 46, Seattle, Wash., wishes to give as much information as possible in regard to the Naval air bases at Sitka and Kodiak, Alaska. We have had inquiries too numerous for us to answer by

## ANOTHER WIRING PUZZLE

By FRED RUPERT, I. O.



Brother Fred Rupert, whose "Experiment in Paralleling" was published in the January issue of this magazine, submits another knotty problem for the skilled wireman. He says he believes this will make many a Brother think deeply before mastering it.

The problem is to connect up a return call system on one wire, using only material shown, except for the necessary wire to connect the ends. Sharpen up your wits on this, boys. Brother Rupert's own solution will be published in a later issue of the JOURNAL.

mail so we are taking the opportunity of publishing this in the WORKER, so that anyone wishing to write or come to the Northwest will have the true facts, and if they come they will come on their own responsibility.

Local Union No. 46 has the agreement through the Seattle Building Trades Council for the jurisdiction over these two jobs, also granted to us by our International Office. The high lights of the agreement are that all men must be furnished through L. U. No. 46, \$1.50 per hour, eight hours a day, six days a week and time and one-half for overtime. In case of inclement weather, time can be made up on Sunday and overtime to the amount of 48 hours per week. It also states in the agreement that the Alaska citizens have the preference providing they can qualify but they must join the union within two weeks.

We wish to call to your attention at this time the trouble we have had on the Kodiak base. A superintendent by the name of W. C. Cameron who was representing himself as a member of L. U. No. 46 and was hired a few weeks before the agreement was signed, was sent to the job. We immediately took steps to remove this man. After four or five months we succeeded in replacing him with one of our men. This man Cameron did not do us any good. We wish to call this to the attention of every local union in the I. B. E. W.

The living conditions on both these jobs are very good for these size construction jobs. It does not look possible for any more men to be on these jobs for some time and if there is, we have hundreds of applications on file and I think the company has several thousand in their files, so we wish to ask members of the I. B. E. W. to contact L. U. No. 46 before trying to go on these jobs as it will probably be a needless expense, and I want to say that anyone who gets stranded in Alaska will have a tough time.

The Army air base at Fairbanks is an open shop job with employment offices at Fairbanks, Alaska. This job, as far as wages and hours are concerned, is the same as the Kodiak and Sitka Naval air bases.

The writer has just come back from a seven-week trip to these bases and also Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau, Alaska.

I am sure most of you have seen in the papers that Alaska is already overrun with men looking for work, and I hope that these few remarks in this letter will give you the true insight as far as the electrical work is in Alaska. Regardless of all the propaganda you may see in the newspapers in regard to the Northwest, you may rest assured that if we need men in the Northwest we will let our membership know of it through the WORKER, so please watch the WORKER, otherwise, please correspond with the local organization wherever you may wish to locate.

We established a unit local in Anchorage with Ed Allenbaugh as president and Ray A. Mathewson as secretary. The Army air base at this city, unless immediate measures are adopted by the Army, will not be constructed this year.

For further information watch your WORKER each month.

WILLIAM GAUNT,  
Financial Secretary.

## L. U. NO. B-57, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Editor:

When we were admitted as members of our union we assumed very definite obligations; we also assumed many and varied duties. It is of these duties I wish to speak at this time.

Our constitution very clearly defines the duties of our international and local officers, both elective and appointive, but due, no doubt, to the obviousness of the duties of members, refrains from mentioning them, other than the requirements for admission and continuance of membership.

Practically all duties relative to conducting a local union in our Brotherhood are duties that our officers or our business manager, on account of constitutional edicts, are powerless to perform, and therefore if not performed by the membership, are not per-



formed, and the ensuing result is an inefficient if not a nonfunctioning union.

These duties are many and varied, and start at the very foundation of our great American life, the workman's home. It is universally agreed, man's first duty is to his home and his loved ones. And since his home is closely allied with his earning power, it is obvious that his home and his union have much in common, and are closely interwoven, hence his union duties become, if he is consistent, his major duties.

Let me reiterate, the duties involved are many and varied. It is not enough that we pay our dues, we must give of our time. If we are needed for committee labors, we should serve, and since according to our constitution we are the legislators of our union, we most assuredly should and must attend our meetings if we do justice to our families, ourselves and our union.

And the mere attendance at meetings is not enough—we should enter the lodge room unhampered by personal prejudices or personal animosities, our minds open to constructive thought and with a willingness to bray like the symbol of the Democratic party for those things that are constructive. In this connection there is another thing that if we will adhere to will very materially aid in the creation of greater efficiency, I refer to strict adherence to parliamentary rules. Let us at all times respect our chair, thereby eliminating chaos to the end that we may expedite our business and by so doing make our meetings interesting.

And now while looking forward, let us pause and look backward. Nearly 50 years ago a seed was planted in St. Louis, Mo. It sprouted and took root; it, by careful cultivation grew, but Brothers, it was cultivated, it was cultivated after long days of labor. At the time it was planted a day's work was not less than 10, and more often 12 hours, but that little sprout was looked after. It was a slow grower, it took a long time and much cultivation to bring it into bearing, but bear it did, and it has kept on through the years. In its infancy it was known as the National Brotherhood, but after intensive cultivation it branched out. Today it is, in its highly perfected state called the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

That tree is not up to its peak production yet. True, it is prolific, but by more intensive cultivation its value to mankind can be enhanced. What are we going to do about it? Are we going to endeavor to shake the apples off that it bears and be satisfied, or are we going to cultivate? "Cultivate!" you answer. Well, cultivate it shall be, but you cannot cultivate around your hearth nor from an automobile nor from a ringside seat of a sports pavilion. You sure got to do your plowing around the tree, and your tree is planted right square in the center of your local's lodge room. Let's not be content to garner the fruit of our predecessors' labors without hitting a lick ourselves. That is a duty owed by us to our families, our union and even to our employers. How, you may ask, does the employer rate any of this duty stuff? Well, Brothers, after all we are dependent upon the employer, witness 1932-33 if you do not quite get my point.

Our duties to our employers are like our duties to our union, they are many and varied. Our organization in no sense of the word is a militant organization. We should look upon it as a constructive factor and an educational factor, with the idea in mind of the enhancement of the value of its members through education and trade practices discussions, to the employers, thereby creating a spirit of cooperation without which we both lose.

MIKE MALLOY,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

I am glad to see that the boys of the American Hardware Co., of Petersburg, Va., are back to work after being out on strike since January 3 of this year. Their contract, which extends through next December 31, calls for horizontal wage increases of 2 per cent for all employees with pay boosts of as much as 10 per cent in some cases. The Luggage Workers Union will seek dismissal of the charges lodged with the National Labor Relations Board against the company, and the hardware company will request the court of Petersburg to dissolve the injunction operative against the union. They have had a long struggle and am glad to hear that they have come to an agreement.

We are pleased to have Brothers Steward M. West, of L. U. No. 666, Richmond, Va., and E. A. Fleming, L. U. No. B-425, Fairmont, W. Va., with us for a while.

We welcome William Lester Courtney, who was obligated on March 19 into our organization, and we offer him our sincere cooperation.

Congratulations to the ferry men who threatened to tie the boats up but their demands were met, so every one is happy.

Brother W. A. Peebles, of L. U. No. 342, who is with the Gate City Electric Co., of Greensboro, N. C., has started the Woolworth job in Portsmouth, Va. He left to go back to Greensboro Friday, April 26, to do some spring plowing and fishing. He put Brother E. C. Fowlkes in charge while he is gone.

We have a little work here now, but Brothers of other locals take notice, don't come in here on travelers, because we don't need anyone. You may go to the expense of coming here and be disappointed.

M. P. MARTIN,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

Every undertaking has its "grand old men." Local Union No. B-86 is no exception to that rule.

Heading our group is William R. Cook, affectionately known to us all as "Old Bill."



This man thinks so highly of his Brotherhood affiliation that he has had it carved on the monument for his final resting place. He is William R. Cook of L. U. No. B-86.

"Old Bill," was born in 1859, many years before the advent of electric power, as we know it today, and has lived to see it become man's most useful servant.

He had an active part in the shaping of that servant, not only in a physical way but in a humanitarian way as well.

He started the electrical trade in the early '90's and joined the lineman's local, No. 44 in Rochester in 1896.

Finally a group of electricians got together and decided they should have their own local as Local No. 44 was primarily composed of linemen.

On November 15, 1899, L. U. No. 86 was chartered and "Old Bill" was one of the founders and charter members.

In 1899 the electrical worker received the sum of \$1.00 per day and the day was 10 hours long, six days a week.

He was active in formulating and obtaining our first written agreement which was signed in 1904.

Throughout the years since 1899 "Old Bill" has always been active in the affairs of L. U. No. 86. He has held various offices and served on countless committees. In fact, before his retirement, we do not remember of there ever being a time when he was not serving his local in one capacity or another.

Up to the time of his retirement in 1931 he was serving on our executive board and at the same time was a delegate to the Central Trades and the Building Trades. He never tired in his efforts to help his fellow workers.

"Old Bill" was never one to court personal aggrandizement and it was quite by accident that we discovered the monument in the accompanying photograph. We believe this to be the only monument of its kind.

For years men have had their lodge and military or professional titles or affiliations recorded upon their monuments but we believe this to be the first time a man has ever had his union affiliation so recorded.

That one gesture alone reveals more than can mere words of his feelings for the I. B. E. W. and L. U. No. 86, of which he has been so active a part.

"Old Bill" still attends all of our social functions and is a daily visitor to our day rooms where he delights in a friendly game of cards and a chat with us "young timers."

CARLETON E. MEADE,  
Recording Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

With Memorial Day so near at hand and with the passing to the Great Beyond of many of our beloved friends and Brothers, it is both fitting and proper that we pause for the moment to pay tribute to their memory.

### In Memoriam

W. Hogan  
C. M. Bonnavier  
W. Ahlquist  
A. D. Robinson  
A. L. Duff  
C. J. Burkhardt  
W. L. Dunn  
H. R. Dobson  
J. G. Traverse  
F. D. Conway  
J. G. Beyer  
W. W. Peck  
W. Leyburn  
P. J. Kelley  
H. Goodwin  
J. P. Dillon, Jr.  
F. J. Gaffney  
R. T. Donovan  
H. D. Cahill  
M. J. Pigott  
A. F. Niemann  
F. C. Pettee



We did not wish to take their resignation,  
We would have moved a reconsideration,  
But since the final Judge did so elect,  
There was nothing we could do but pay  
respect.

Upon our honorary member list,  
They will remain as long as we exist.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

"He chose a great and honorable work and labored to bring it to perfection."

The splendid epic of organized labor achievement which L. U. No. 104 is writing in the labors of one of her worthy officers, is brilliant, and deserves the special notice of each and every member of our beloved Brotherhood. And as this remarkable story has been unfolding itself during the last two years, we are compelled to believe that the wonderful progress our excellent organization has made in that short time, is due, largely, to the efforts of that esteemed officer. Likewise, L. U. No. 104 has never produced a more perfect example of the happy result of integrity, intelligence, industry, and modest merit, than the career of that officer, the present business manager of L. U. No. 104.

Bart Saunders, business manager of L. U. No. 104, and the best dressed man in wide labor circles, has been a member of our organization of long standing. Through the long years of his membership, with intelligence, wisdom and unfaltering resolution, he has greatly helped to shape the policy of the local, and to successfully meet the sometimes beneficial and sometimes damaging problems that continually beset the union. Conferences and committees innumerable have had the benefit of his wise counsel and, times without number, he took the lead in divers enterprises "for the good of the union."

When called upon to assume the leading office in L. U. No. 104, that of business manager, Brother Saunders demonstrated, not only to our own immediate local, but to state and international organizations, just what practical, fearless, decisive and forward-looking labor leadership can be. And while less than two years in that office he is being continually sought out by state and international bodies to take on offices and work of great trust and far-reaching importance in their organizations.

One does not have to attend many meetings of the local or central bodies to understand and appreciate the vast amount of intelligent labor required to carry on an office in those organizations, especially the office of business manager. To be the go-between for a large body of men and half a dozen large corporations and sometimes a vast international organization, is only part of the job, tremendous as that work is. The business manager is always on the alert to advance the interests of the men. To see that the members always get what is coming to them and to ever secure the just rights of each and every worker. The organizing campaigns, that have to be continuously carried on, make up no small amount of the work of that office. Would that an enumeration could be made of all the duties, obligations and possibilities of the office in question, but a short letter will not permit it. Suffice it to say that to keep this office, with its numerous activities, running smoothly and harmoniously as it has been done in the past two years, rates the greatest credit to Business Manager Saunders.

Whether he is making a report or taking part in the many discussions, Brother Saunders is undoubtedly at his best on the floor of the local. With many characteristic graces of an orator, he is always able to make the members listen to what he has to say. His



BROTHER W. JARVIS

Tried and true member of L. U. No. B-120, achieves reward of Brotherhood pension.

talk invariably bears the stamp of earnestness, directness and conviction, and at times there is in his speeches a vein of feeling and entreaty which touches the heart of the hearer no less than the matter of the talk appeals to the intellect.

Out in the field when his duties carry him into the homes where anxiety, sorrow and suffering have come, his sympathies go out in full measure which makes his ministrations always welcome and renders him highly esteemed to those in such distress.

But in order to get a full and complete picture of our excellent business manager, you must talk with him and get his views on current subjects and problems. Brother Saunders is firmly convinced that more often trade unionism should be made the subject of scientific inquiry rather than passionate denunciation or defense. He emphatically declares that the wage-earner is not a mere machine but a part of industry equal in dignity to the owner or director. That no rule or system is properly applicable to every industrial unit but that a method can be worked out provided the situation is scientifically studied and digested. In another vein of thought he says that the existence of any excellence in ourselves is our best help to the understanding of it in others. In proportion as our thoughts are pure, our motives honorable and our impulses generous, such refinement, integrity, and kindness as our fellows really possess become visible to us.

This letter must not be concluded without acquainting you with the very pleasant and profitable time we had at the convention of the State Association of Electrical Workers at Worcester, Mass. Brother John McCurry, representative of President Tracy, and his charming wife, from Connecticut, were present and their presence was the high light of the convention. Brother McCurry is an able speaker, and his speech, interspersed with his lively Irish wit and story telling, brought plenty of humor into the otherwise serious business under consideration. May we have the honor of their presence with us at many, many more of our state and local meetings.

HARRY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-120, LONDON, ONT.

Editor:

Enclosed you will find a photo of Brother W. Jarvis, who has been put on the pension list of the I. B. E. W. Brother Jarvis has given long and faithful service to the organization, having held various offices, and serving as vice president for 10 years, and being one of the few who stuck with the local during the depression when we were so hard pressed that meetings were held in the members' homes. The members showed their appreciation of Brother Jarvis by presenting him with a beautiful floor lamp.

Local Union No. B-120 recently held an organization party, enjoying a good program of music and games with buffet lunch and liquid refreshments and now have six applications under consideration by the executive board and are expecting more to follow.

Business has been very dull all winter but the members are hoping things will improve in the near future. Some of the boys have been absorbed temporarily by the C. N. R. in an air conditioning program.

We also have a committee working on a new set of working rules which we hope to have in force shortly.

SHORTY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

An alert, capable-appearing man comes into the hall just before meeting is called to order. He looks around, waves to two or three members and chooses a seat beside another husky man. They are both in their early forties—at the peak of their physical and mental prime. They shake hands cordially.

"How's everything?" asks No. 1. "Working?"

"Not now. But I got a few days last month," answers No. 2. "You?"

"Yes. I went to work last week. First I've had since January, though," says No. 1. "The job is good for a couple more days."

This in spring, mind you, and the country said to be fairly prosperous.

More and more frequently, scenes like the above are taking place in the building trades unions throughout the country. Tough, you think, but there's nothing you can do about it. Ah, but there is! Two things:

You can plug for the Karsten Plan, as sponsored by Senator O'Mahoney and subscribed to by our own International. And you can get behind the six-hour-day movement—already in force in some cities—favored by President Green, of the A. F. of L., and many other labor leaders. It does not take an Einstein to figure out that 25 additional men will be employed for every 100 now working. It follows naturally that the shorter workday will spread employment more evenly through the year.

We are in receipt of letters from Brother Meade, of Rochester, and Brother Troh, of New York, telling of the spreading popularity of the 30-hour week through the eastern states. L. U. No. B-2's two-and-a-half year campaign is bearing fruit.

Now let's flutter back to the heart of America while we give you the low down on some of the up-and-going-higher members. Henry Brunke is the new superintendent at the Jackson Electric. Nice going, Henry! Clarence Mook has made himself so indispensable, as assistant manager of the huge, new Municipal Auditorium, that he weathers all political storms. Frank Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, misses few local union meetings, although he often has to make the trip from Jefferson City to do it. Frank is straight-grained congressional timber, if we ever saw any, and it is the prediction of this deponent



that his voice will be heard in the national legislative body, not many years hence. Leo McCormick, as we have previously mentioned, is president of the western section of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors. We understand Leo has been offered a government post.

These items are not given solely to toot the local horn. They are presented as a direct contradiction to the charge of antiunionists that labor unions regiment the members thereof—that the members are all cut to a certain size and thickness. On the contrary, the pursuit of union ideals inspires ambition, and many men in the top flight of various fields of endeavor owe their positions to labor organizations.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-160, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

With the hope of exchanging views with other locals on work being done by their sick committees, I am giving you an outline of the work being done by the sick committee of Local Union No. B-160, Minneapolis.

All sick cases are reported by stewards and members to the local union office, giving all information obtainable, namely: The name, address, telephone number, and the nature of the illness of the sick Brother. The office then calls the chairman of the sick committee and reports this information to him. It is very important to call on the sick Brother as soon as possible, for through our experience we have found that whatever help and comfort can be given is very desirable.

I am sending you one of our cards used for keeping a record of our work. A brief history of all sick cases is recorded on this card. This, of course, makes it very convenient to give a report at membership meetings. When sick Brothers have recovered and have returned to work, these cards are filed away. An annual report is made from them. This is also very valuable since it gives all the data on the number of days off sick, number of sick cases, various types of illness, etc.

Any suggestions or constructive criticisms by other locals will be appreciated by our committee.

GEORGE LAFERRIERE,  
Chairman, Sick Committee.

#### L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

The six-hour workday and 30-hour workweek, coupled with adequate old age retiring pension and youth educational adjustment, are collective remedies for unemployment.

Social justice and industrial progress are collectively interwoven, because all life depends upon production, and to sustain it, production for use must materialize substantially before profit, although essential industry must be automatically and amicably sustained.

By experience and ethical reasonings we are slowly but surely coming to the light of social responsibility, so that some on one side and some on the other don't get too much or too little of the wealth created. Congress should coin and regulate money and money credit control. Property for national stability and security should be invested and administered according to constitutional provision at the discretion of Congress, so that for any reason deemed justified the Congress could and should regulate their own money and extend their own governmental credit without penalizing government itself, and as well safeguard business, stabilize industry,

and enhance progress, without impediment, fear or favor in the interest of all the people.

Organized labor is one of the greatest contributing factors for national security. We greatly deplore wars between the nations of the world. We, the people, don't want any part in foreign wars of aggression. As in the past, we will take care of our own affairs and properly defend our own country, but try to avoid foreign wars.

#### Locally

From the other side of the retirement line, I am enjoying life on the first month of my Brotherhood pension, and both publicly and fraternally expressing my appreciation of Brotherhood good will so nobly exemplified and most gratefully received.

In this great diversified industrial region and trades union center, a local union cannot fairly keep up its trades standing without a business representative; and to say the least, our local made a wise and profitable investment when they placed Brother Jean Burke in the field as our local business manager. He is untiring in the local's interest, and in finding work for our members and apportioning it fairly.

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor's annual convention will convene at Pittsburgh on April 1 to 5 inclusive. Our business manager, Jean Burke, and local president, Charles Ransom, will attend. The former will represent the Building Trades Council and the latter will perform for our local. I trust and pray for a successful convention. Happy motoring on your way to and from, and a safe return. Yours for local welfare and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

The railroad electricians send in their monthly report. Conditions here are fine, and indicate a busy summer for us, and the addition of electrical workers to our forces. The depot power and maintenance forces, which include signal and third rail, contemplate the hiring of some men, and I would suggest that furloughed electricians immediately contact Mr. R. Taylor, electrical foreman, Michigan Central Depot, Detroit, Mich.

The coach yards, in preparing passenger cars for summer air conditioning, are humming with activity, so much so that two furloughed electricians and one helper were put to work for 45 days. I read in the JOURNAL that Cleveland shops were closed and asked the chief electrician to contact that point, and so Brother Wagner is on our force.

This is just one way in which our JOURNAL could be of use to the electrical workers on the railroads if locals would send in the news of their happenings and activities.

Bowling has ended, so our local team in the railroad softball league is practicing for the opening May 13.

The death of our beloved and efficient Brother, C. J. McGlogan, has brought much sorrow to L. U. No. 205, and we extend our sympathy to his bereaved ones.

The laboring men of the nation are now being subjected to a relentless crusade of promises by politicians and office seekers, state and national, and so, should keep in mind that any law now on the statute books for their benefit, can be changed by those who do not care for labor. Vote and elect only those whom you know will work for the interest of labor, those who comprise 90 per cent of the people.

RICHARD FRIEL,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

After a terrific battle it looks as though spring has finally arrived in these parts at this writing. And with the spring a young man's fancy, say the poets, turns to thoughts of love, some older ones turn to fishing, and most of the building craftsmen turn to thoughts of work that should come with the better weather. While a number of men have gone to work again in the past month the improvement has not been what was expected. In fact, several of the Brothers have gone all the way to Panama to work. Perhaps if a journeyman was expected to take care of only one job as was the case in the past instead of three or four jobs as they do at present, conditions might be a little better.

To those Brothers who have considered it too much effort to come to a meeting once a month, let me say they have been missing something. With considerable spirited discussion on some questions brought on the floor the meetings are worth anybody's time. Too bad more of the Brothers don't get on the floor and express opinions. It doesn't cost you a cent, Brothers, and your opinion is as good as the next man's. And it sounds much better at a meeting than it does afterwards on the street.

Take a look at the last page, Brothers, for a nifty bit of verse written by Jack Wakefield, son of Brother Al. Wakefield, who once upon a time hiked poles with the best of them.

As an afterthought, Ye Editor will have to find space to work it in, so don't be disappointed if it is not in this issue.

FRANK G. SCHMIDT,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Inasmuch as I am only able to attend one meeting out of four, Thursday night, April 25, was my night to attend. And what a meeting it was! It makes one feel proud to enter a hall filled to capacity with members that you are one helping to carry the banner that stands for so much in the way of collective bargaining, as an I. B. E. W. local stands for. Due to our vice president, Grover Sweet, resigning to accept the management of the Doherty Men's Club, located on the banks of our Maumee River, where he is to be assisted by his friendly and very capable wife, Grover, known to you only as "Tex," has taken out a withdrawal card, and will be a member of the I. O., but we will be seeing a lot of him up the river.

The executive board sprung a surprise on us by announcing the appointment of Louis Hess to fill the unexpired term as our new vice president. A very good choice, and Louis was greeted with deafening applause before and after taking the obligation. And that boy will prove his worth and our faith, for he has been, since becoming a member, a good worker, sincere and alert to the cause of organization. A good man well placed, says I.

Seven new members rode the goat at this meeting, all new and young men at the business. Men who will carry on after us older members have gone to our reward. Men who will gain by the long years of sacrifices and denials that the older members have survived. Heading this list of recruits is John ("Jack") McCarthy, in no way related to Bergen's Charley. Then comes Emil Gehike, a promising youngster, who will go places in this field. John Yocum follows, the lad who resents very much when asked if he is any relation to "Little



Abner." This boy is of the Ohio Yocums and will make a name for himself that will put to shame the Kentucky Yocums. The next three in order are Vincent Miller, Waynard Sterling and Hubert Johnson, three alert and very well liked groundmen assigned to field duty lately, and from all reports doing all right. And last, but not least, is another name of Spalding, Roland, by name, and (you guessed it) a brother to Ray Spalding. But nothing like his brother. Roland does not do any of the things that Ray does except the things that he shouldn't do. Roland, by the way, is employed in the garage department where some of our best members are found.

The Acme reported the illness of Brothers R. H. Phillips and William Johnson, who we all hope will be back with us soon. The press secretary and our war horse got into their annual spat, and as usual it ended in Oliver putting that guy in his place pronto. Oliver knows all the answers, and should one be lax, don't cross swords with him. They proved that they can take it, however, and it ended in the usual manner, both the press and financial secretaries confining it to words only and leaving them both sparing for an opening.

The meeting did prove one thing and that is that the membership is alert and on the lookout for any fly in the ointment. The attendance proved that. And that any proposals tendered by the company that are not satisfactory to the majority will be rejected without any ado. And as things are running smoothly no disorders are anticipated. The C. I. O. as yet has failed to gain control here in Toledo, but you can thank a few of the labor leaders for that. They have in a few instances gained a small majority in some small manufacturing plants, and, of course, in some cases some individuals have succeeded in planting the roots of the C. I. O. in the minds of some groups, but our building trades and C. L. U. groups have untiringly devoted their attention to destroying this evil before it takes serious hold.

A very few of our members are talking in small groups, but that is from the difference in dues standpoint and is easy to iron out by explaining what the A. F. of L. stands for, and the undermining principles of this un-American labor-destroying Soviet. The C-ommunist I-nternational O-rder will never replace the A. F. of L. in America.

And now for real news: M. C. Bruner has moved again; this time Melvin has taken over acreage on McClure Road. His old address was 2452 Lawton Avenue, and his new address is R. R. No. 9, Box 695, Toledo, Ohio.

And Lawrence Facker has given up his honeymoon apartment at 3029 Chase for a larger apartment with a nursery at 334 Ash Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Art Griener, at a recent bowling party, had difficulty in getting home. After making his desire known in the young American way, he was finally taken home among tears of joy.

Ask Howard Houck how in '28 he arrived in Grand Rapids, Ohio, early one morning to report for work; and the marshal provided him with a nice warm place to stay until the seven o'clock whistle blew. Since Karl Krout left there a few years ago they watch strangers pretty close.

You men down around Kansas who have missed a fellow named Wilson, stop worrying, we have him here and your loss was our gain.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,  
Press Secretary.

### ATTENTION, MEMBERS!

The following letter has been received from L. U. No. B-1:

"You no doubt are aware that the Guth Fixture Company employees have been on strike since February, 1939, and are still on strike. . . . We would also like to have an article in the JOURNAL to let the members throughout the country know that this firm is still unfair. It seems as if they are trying to make dealers believe they employ union labor, but their goods have no label, and we would like to have the membership at large make note of this."

### L. U. NO. B-316, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

"Let George do it."

Starting out with an old worn-out subject? Well, it might be old, but not entirely worn out, for we have several members who are willing to let George do it. Willing to let George attend all the meetings and carry on the work of the local while they go elsewhere or sit back in ease and enjoy the benefits that George has worked so hard for.

They are willing to let George pay their dues and usually these Georges are the only ones that don't have to be reminded to pay. But these other big-hearted fellows have to be reminded, and it's up to George to remind them.

Most of our members are good workers and are taking hold, and willing to do anything they are asked to do, and if all our members were like this, we could really accomplish things, for it takes every man working together to succeed.

Some of these fellows who are willing to let George do everything in the local, are also willing to let George do their work for them. As long as George does their work and his, he is one swell fellow. But when George refuses, well, George isn't so hot.

Since every job and local has more or less of these fellows, I guess, it really is an old subject.

Prospects for organizing the employees of the Nashville Electric Service appear to be more favorable, and we are hoping that soon these men will sign up; for we can be of help to each other, since our work is connecting.

Perhaps this all sounds crazy, but if you think it crazy, well, you've never had any experience with those fellows who are willing to let George do it.

J. W. HUNT, JR.,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Here goes with news from the good old state of Maine and Local No. 333. President Philip T. Place is home from the Maine General Hospital where he spent some time as the result of an accident and is improving. We expect that he will be back on the job soon, also that he will be able to help us in negotiating a new agreement with the Cumberland County Power and Light Co.

A meeting of the executive board was held the twenty-sixth and this report will be discussed at our next meeting. Chairman Morris Blumenthal presided and Richard LeGrow, secretary, kept the minutes.

Henry Provost is confined at the Farrington Hospital on Brighton Avenue. A visit from the boys will cheer him up. Victor Erickson has gone in for goat raising at his Buxton farm. Edward T. Emerson was tendered a surprise on his seventy-first birthday by the line department, Portland Division, and was presented with a Parker desk set. Mr. Emerson is safety director of the Cumberland County Power and Light Co.

All the boys were shocked at the sudden death of Brother Leonard White of the Biddeford Division. He died from a heart attack suffered on the way to work April 22. He was a pioneer member of good old 333, having joined in September, 1916, nearly 24 years ago. He was 58 years old. Through this column we extend our deepest regrets to the family of our late Brother.

The death of Scott Gordon also occurred last month. Scott was the son of Fred D. Gordon, general manager of the utility company and was affectionately known by most of the members of the local, having worked with them during college vacations. Words can not express our sympathies to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gordon and to Mrs. Scott Gordon and son.

Many of the boys and their wives attended the anniversary supper and dance sponsored by the C. L. U. auxiliary. Over 300 were in attendance. Freeman M. Saltus, editor of the Labor News from Worcester, Mass., spoke on the good work being done by auxiliary and said that he had received much favorable comment about the girls in Maine from various sections of New England. L. U. No. 333 is proud of the interest taken in this auxiliary by Mrs. James P. Kilmartin, Mrs. Lauristo Rumery, Mrs. Maud Burke, Mrs. William Lewis, Mrs. Arthur Nason, Mrs. Howard Thompson, Mrs. Laura Gagnon, Mrs. Eugene Houghton, Mrs. Raymond Boudway, and Mrs. Horace Howe. The auxiliary meets regularly on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings at eight p. m. in the Electricians Hall, 236 Federal Street, and cordially invites the wives of L. U. No. 333 members to join with them.

The Central Labor Union has selected the Eastland Hotel as headquarters for the convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor to be held in June. All meetings will be held at the hotel. This is somewhat different than has been the policy in the past when meetings were held in a hall not always convenient to the delegates from out of town. A feature of the convention will be union label exhibits in the lobby throughout the convention, also exhibits from the United States Department of Labor from Washington, and the Social Security Board. A banquet is being planned for Thursday, June 13, and all trade union members and their wives will be urged to attend. It is hoped that President Green of the American Federation of Labor will be there, as will our beloved International Secretary Gus Bugniazet. You will hear more about the convention later. Plan to attend the banquet and get your tickets early so that arrangements can be made to reserve special tables for the different organizations. If reservations are made early it is planned by the Central Labor Union's committee to have signs placed on tables of the local.

HORACE E. HOWE,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

Arnold strikes again! Local No. B-3 of the I. B. E. W. is charged in a federal indictment returned today, March 28, 1940, with assorted violations of the federal anti-



trust laws. So run the headlines in the newspapers. Some anti-labor papers playing up this story devote many columns to this latest attempt of Mr. Arnold to break the powerful unions. On the other hand a few of our daily publications print more or less the true facts, giving the viewpoint of the union prominence. All this is just an example of the sentiment of the public and the press toward the cause of unionism. The average citizen outside the ranks of labor doesn't know what to believe. There is so much antiunion propaganda being circulated in most cases by paid hirelings of the enemies of labor unions such as the National Association of Manufacturers, American Chamber of Commerce and their likes. The only place where one may secure the true facts is in the labor publications, and how many of our members read them? Unless one is fairly well supplied with the facts and able to speak intelligently along these lines he may do more harm than good when trying to explain matters concerning this New Deal labor baiting.

It seems evident that the New Deal, known in the past to be openly friendly toward labor, has done an about face. This is shown by the fact that in the past year labor has been kicked around by our representatives in Congress and also by the President, who have turned a deaf ear toward our pleas. As a result we have lost the prevailing scale on the WPA, the housing bill was pared down last session, and right now the Wagner-Stegall bill having passed in the Senate is buried in committee in the House. This bill, known as S. 591, was voted on for consideration and the House defeated the measure by 25 votes, sending it back to committee where it still is buried.

Passage of this bill would relieve unemployment in the building trades and also in the industries manufacturing materials for building construction. However, in spite of a deluge of telegrams and letters to our Congressmen who are on the Rules Committee, they still refuse to bring the measure up for a vote. This is their way of relieving unemployment in our building trades. But Thurman Arnold states that to bring down building costs to a sound level, and therefore create a building boom which we so badly need, it is necessary to break the various unions, depriving them of the hard earned conditions which they have fought years to obtain. In many cases conditions which we have brought about to create work for our membership have been condemned by Arnold & Co. as violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

If this administration is sincere in its efforts to lend a friendly hand so that people will do more building—meaning that building trades will have more jobs, contractors more contracts, material men and manufacturers more sales—then it is necessary that the housing program be continued and not a political gesture such as Arnold is pulling be substituted in its place. When I call this a political gesture, I gather from my observation that the New Deal, doubtful of the outcome in the coming presidential election, obviously is out to influence the enemies that they have made by their previous friendship toward labor. By cracking down on the unions who are the enemies of the capitalists and labor hating industrialists they hope to influence votes in the fall election.

We all know that politics is a dirty business and it is a shame that we should have to concern ourselves with anything or anyone connected with them. Unfortunately, however, we must watch out and maintain our position on the economic plane. If we fall behind as a power, and the politicians think that our opponents are stronger, they,

therefore, will turn over to the opposition. Such is the case today. Why? Because labor itself cannot present a united front, losing therefore and thereby our one weapon we have wielded so long and so well. Unless we can come forward united in one strong organization and fight for our conditions, we stand a good chance to be set back for years to come. This can be accomplished only in one manner, the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. must forget their differences and unite in one common cause to fight for our very existence as labor organizations.

If Arnold is successful in this labor baiting program of his, who knows what the next move will be? It is a known fact that once one starts to descend the ladder, the descent is more rapid than the upward climb. Right now it looks as if we are not even going to descend our ladder of union conditions, but will have the rungs of the ladder cut right out from under us.

Every member of building trades unions knows the situation as it exists today. Even with employment on an uptrend there is not sufficient work to go around. It seems that every job is being done with less men. I know of jobs that 10 years ago required 20 electricians during the course of construction, which today are being run with six or seven men. I wouldn't say that the men are working faster but with the introduction of improved methods and materials the hours of labor on each operation are cut down by about 40 per cent, and so it runs through the entire building industry.

Where does the solution lie? In the shorter work week, of course. If our lawmakers were sincere about relieving unemployment they would have enforced shorter hours of labor, such as attempted under the NRA, long before conditions became as bad as they exist today. Local Union No. B-3, I. B. E. W., has been circulating a petition calling for a six hour day, 30-hour week for going on two years and have perhaps millions of signatures by this time, but up to date no bill has been introduced to provide for the curtailment of labor under 40 hours by any state or federal body of legislators. If I am wrong here I stand ready to be corrected. L. U. No. 363 endorsed the six-hour day at our last meeting and our new agreement calling for same has been sent to the contractors. As our present agreement does not expire until June we have a while to negotiate with our employers, but the six-hour day will prevail regardless of any other concessions which have to be made. In many localities the issue is raised that conditions do not warrant the shorter hours of labor per day. This is a lot of nonsense. Anything that will create more work for the unemployed members is practical and capable of being worked out. Therefore I hope to see more locals in this coming year working shorter hours and thereby help to relieve their unemployment problem.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE, JR.,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-420, WATERBURY, CONN. Editor:

This is a big "hello" from L. U. No. 420 which was two years old last September.

We are quite proud of our local, particularly our officers and committeemen whose work has been very commendable. The present membership consists of electrical and gas workers of the Connecticut Light and Power Co. only. While on the subject of membership, this local is continually taking in new members.

Representative Charles Acker, our full time representative, recently announced a drive is being made for "B" membership of clerical and other nonmechanical members,

particularly a sister auxiliary. Charlie has a way of making labor's story clear to all.

Great enthusiasm has been expressed by the Brothers of the various units of the local enjoying movies and talks on B. T. U.'s and kilowatts, social security, labor legislation, State Electrical Workers Association, central labor bodies, political problems and other important talks of interest at their meetings.

The entertainment committee is shaping up for its third summer of social functions, annual clambake, the annual picnic with the State Electrical Workers Association, and anniversary party of L. U. No. 420.

Glad to report Representative Kenefick is gradually taking over his duties again and we hear encouraging reports about Representative Moore. As you know (especially the second district, New England) they met with a serious automobile accident last October. At our March meeting Representative Kenefick spoke on seniority rights. He told us a very interesting story on "seniority rights in an ambulance." If you happen to meet him ask him to repeat it, it's a good story.

We regret to announce Financial Secretary Mac Quarrie is confined in the Bristol Hospital where he underwent a serious operation. The entire membership of our local wishes him a speedy recovery.

Now comes the saddest duty connected with this job, that of recording the death of an old and valued friend, a member of the Devon Unit L. U. No. 420. Hugh O'Donnell, mechanic at the Devon plant, died March 10. Brother O'Donnell is survived by his wife and 13 children. A friend to all, sincere and honest, his wife and children have our most sincere sympathy. His death is listed in the Memoriam column of our JOURNAL.

In conclusion the writer asks you to agree on

What does the union stand for?

An honest share in profit  
And one they've earned at that.  
A decent home and living,  
For folks like you and me.  
So stand behind your local,  
Boost it every time you can;  
And add a little sunshine  
For your fellow working man.

F. W. AUSTIN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-453, SPRINGFIELD, MO. Editor:

Our local has had no news in the JOURNAL for some time, so will try to write a little. The first thing I would like to know is why the members do not attend the meetings more? I am sure the officers of the local are trying to give the best they have to the local and if they can do that and not complain about it, surely the members could attend meetings twice a month.

It is soon going to be time to elect new officers for two-year terms, so Brothers, if you don't like the officers now is the time to let it be known. I think we have a mighty good business agent, Brother Thompson, for in the last three years this local has built its membership from about 35 to approximately 150 members and are expecting a new organizing campaign which will double our membership. So I think we all should be proud of that. For there is nothing better in a local than good fellowship and cooperation in the membership. Our local now has a business office of which we are proud, located at 409 Land Bank Building, Springfield, Mo.

We have had a bad winter down this way and on top of that two of our skimmers have been in the hospital for appendicitis operations. Brother Jim Drummond is now in the hospital but is doing fine and will soon be out. "Speedy" is so fast that when he gets



called out of a night, he doesn't take time to hang up the phone, just throws it down and leaves it. That is about all this time.

W. D. BUTLER,  
Chairman, Executive Board.

#### L. U. NO. B-494, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Editor:

The Wisconsin State Electrical Conference was held in Milwaukee on March 29 and 30. In addition to a good representation of Wisconsin delegates, we were honored by the presence of International President D. W. Tracy, International Secretary G. M. Bugniazet, and Chairman of the Executive Council Charles M. Paulsen, as well as numerous delegates from other states.

The conference closed on the night of March 30 with a testimonial dinner, honoring Ed. J. Brown, fifth district international executive council member, who has completed 10 years of successful administration of Local Union No. B-494. The dinner, the largest ever held for anyone in Milwaukee, there being over 1,200 in attendance, was a big success. Local President Jack Daley introduced the toastmaster of the evening, Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Milwaukee Building Trades Council.

International President Tracy addressed the gathering and spoke of the great improvement in labor conditions in the past years by pointing out that today employers and members of labor organizations can and do break bread at the same table. He also said that the younger members should study the labor movement, and seeing the sacrifices made by men in the past 50 years, they should carry on in behalf of their jobs.

We enjoyed Brother Bugniazet's straight from the shoulder, homey way of expressing himself. He commended Ed. Brown for the good job he had so willingly done here. He expressed the wish that our able leader would be with us a long time.

M. J. Boyle, vice president of the sixth district, who attended with a large group of members from L. U. No. B-9 and L. U. No. B-134 of Chicago, lauded Ed. Brown and the entire local for the great strides made in the past 10 years.

Chairman Charles M. Paulsen of the international executive board with his usual opening "The time is short so I won't say much," said a lot in a few words.

Joe Keenan, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in his sincere way extended the best wishes of himself and his entire organization.

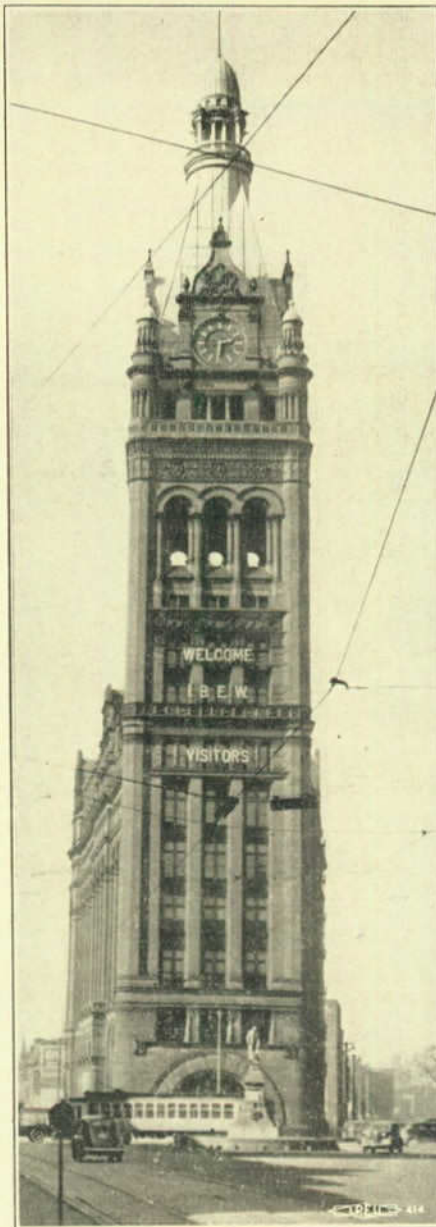
Father William O'Connor, who has mediated many labor controversies, lent a humorous touch with his anecdotes about Ed. Brown in his youth. He said that though Ed. couldn't hit the ball so well as an athlete, he has been "hitting the ball" in Milwaukee for the past 10 years.

In addition, ex-Governor Phil La Follette of Wisconsin, who had appointed Ed. a member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin, and several executives of industrial organizations of Milwaukee extended their best wishes and lauded L. U. No. B-494 and our honored guest for the cooperation extended to them.

Then the Man of the Hour gave his sincere thanks to everyone present, and said this was the greatest thrill of his life.

After all the nice things said about our leader, there wasn't much left for us to say, but we presented him with a diamond ring to try and express in a small way what we think of him.

I want to thank Bud Maher and Ed Santschi and the other boys in Chicago who were so helpful in getting the large Chicago group to attend. I also want to thank all of



See that big electric sign 'way up on the City Hall tower? That's the way Milwaukee welcomes visiting electrical workers to Ed Brown's tenth anniversary celebration.

the out of town members for their splendid cooperation and attendance.

Enclosed is a picture of a portion of the speaker's table which included the following: P. T. Schoemann, president, Milwaukee Building & Construction Trades Council, toastmaster; D. W. Tracy, international president; G. M. Bugniazet, international secretary; Charles Paulsen, chairman, international executive board; M. J. Boyle, vice president, sixth district; P. F. Sullivan, president, Chicago Building & Construction Trades Council; William Coffey, general manager, Milwaukee County Institutions; E. H. Herzberg, executive secretary, Milwaukee & Wisconsin Electrical Contractors Association; Phil F. La Follette, ex-Governor of Wisconsin; John Lucas, vice president, Transport Co., Milwaukee; Harold Story, general counsel and vice president, Allis-Chalmers Corp.; Rev. William O'Connor; Ted Friedlander, vice president and general manager, Phoenix Hosiery Company; Lawrence Parrish, personnel and executive officer, A. O. Smith Corp.; Herman Seide, general secretary, Milwaukee Federated Trades Council; John

Fleissner, postmaster, Milwaukee; Joseph Padway, general counsel, A. F. of L.; Joseph Keenan, secretary, Chicago Federation of Labor; J. M. McLaughlin, general manager, Wadham's Oil Co.; James Lovett, president, Milwaukee Coke and Gas Co.; Ted Swietlik, attorney; H. J. Fitzgerald, general manager, Fox Wisconsin Amusement Co.; Charles Thurber, business manager, L. U. No. B-494; John J. Daly, president, L. U. No. B-494, and Ed. J. Brown.

We are also enclosing a copy of a picture of our City Hall, welcoming our visiting Brothers to Milwaukee, Wis., on this occasion.

REX FRANSWAY,  
Financial Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

"Cast thy bread upon the waters." This text comes to mind when recalling a very pleasant evening. Local Union No. 512 was the guest of the Parish Hall committee at a function given in appreciation of services in assisting in the wiring of the new hall which we commented upon in a previous article. A most enjoyable evening was spent by all, and the kind and eloquent words of gratitude and appreciation of the Rev. E. M. Bishop will long be remembered and cherished by all present.

In a former communication we mentioned that a ladies auxiliary was in the offing, and we now chronicle the fact of its inauguration. With characteristic promptness an enthusiastic meeting of the ladies was held in the Knights of Columbus Hall on April 4, resulting in the inception of the first local union ladies auxiliary in Newfoundland.

The slate of officers is as follows: President, Mrs. Lewis Arnold; vice president, Mrs. P. L. Shapleigh; secretary, Mrs. J. C. Sullivan, and treasurer, Mrs. R. Griffin.

We feel assured that our auxiliary will emulate the splendid work that similar organizations have accomplished for various bodies they are connected with. We have a fond hope that the ladies' cooperation may cause a marked improvement in our attendance records.

We note with pride and pleasure that still another of our members has joined His Majesty's forces; this time Brother George Winslow, Jr., has joined Brother W. Newhook in the heavy artillery. We wish them both the best of luck, Godspeed, and a safe return.

All our Brothers are in good health at present, Brothers Winslow and Foote having recovered from recent illness; Brother T. Hennessey, we regret to state, is about the same.

By the time that this reaches print our comment on the weather will be within the law so we can say that the weather is definitely more propitious, spring having established itself. The first robin is an old friend now, and, as the migratory birds are being welcomed in turn, we hope to extend a like courtesy to our genial delegate while the door mat is in the process of renovation.

For the benefit of brother philatelists we would like to state that our local is totally bereft of stamp collectors, but, we know at least one stamp dealer near here, a Mr. A. C. Stroud, Windsor, Newfoundland.

RONALD GRIFFIN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Having missed the JOURNAL last month, perhaps we have stored some news that will be of interest to some of the readers. We hope so, at any rate.

During the month of March and this month, April, things have strung along pretty well, with work keeping a steady pace and most of





Leading figures of midwest labor and politics were present to congratulate International Executive Board Member Ed Brown on 10 years successful administration of L. U. No. B-494, Milwaukee.

the Brothers making pretty fair time. We are looking for the pace to continue and, although things will not hit a high, we are sure we will have enough work to keep the fellows satisfied.

On April 20-21 in Dallas, Texas, was held the Southwest Labor Conference. Several of us Brothers attended this meeting of labor from five states of this union. The attendance far exceeded the expectations of those handling the affairs and arrangements for this meeting. Seventeen hundred delegates from practically every city of the states of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arkansas were present.

The purpose of this conference was mainly for organization and education. I am sure that it attained its purpose, for many a Brother of labor walked away with his eyes perhaps a little more opened, a little wiser, and perhaps with a little more respect for the organization to which we are affiliated and also for the men who are our leaders.

Our own Dan W. Tracy spoke to the convention in the afternoon of the first day's meeting. His speech was very enlightening and we were very proud to see the esteem with which he is held by other leaders of the A. F. of L. In the afternoon he spoke to the Electrical Workers alone and delivered a message that showed us that he is ever trying and succeeding in building the strength and prestige of our organization. He told of the success that the Brotherhood has had in the manufacturing field, mainly of fixtures, conduit, wire, and of radio parts. Becoming a questioner, inquiring from many Brothers of the results that have been achieved by us in our respective community or territory, Brother Tracy felt sure that position of employer and employee was strengthened.

Other speakers who gave enlightened talks before the conference preceding the talk of William Green were George Meany, Hugo Ernst, Robert Byron, Frank Morrison, George Richardson, W. R. Williams, and many others.

William Green in his talk dwelt on the position of the A. F. of L. in the life of the

nation, the part we played in its economic life, as workers, and as believers in the democratic principles of our country, and upon whose principles the A. F. of L. has been built.

President Green gave a very clear picture of the difference that existed between the A. F. of L. and the other so-called labor organization. He gave a vivid picture of the stand of organization upon this movement. He also stated that "we are ever ready to deal with the organizations that have withdrawn from the A. F. of L., that the committee which we have appointed still waits."

At this time we are beginning to look forward to the Texas Electrical Workers' Convention to be held in June at San Antonio. In these conventions much knowledge is gained about the workings of our trade and we sincerely wish that every Brother who possibly can would attend.

At this time we would like to report that one of our Brothers who is considered an "old timer," not in age, but in the long-time standing of his card, Brother Charles Seidler, has been very ill, and at this time is convalescing at his home in La Marque, Texas. I am sure that Brother Seidler, who has a wide acquaintance among electrical workers in the state, would like a visit or a word from any friends who happen to be in this section.

VIDO L. SUCICH,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

It is with deep regret that we have again to report the visit to this local of the Grim Reaper, who struck suddenly and took away a valuable Brother in the person of Brother Rye Nimmo, car department committeeman for the C. N. R. Pt. St. Charles shops. Brother Nimmo was stricken suddenly while doing his Saturday chores around the house and his sudden passing was a great shock to his family and friends as his past health had not given any indication of a condition

which could end his life so suddenly. Brother Nimmo was a well-known figure in the fraternal circles of Montreal as apart from his union activities he was also active in Masonic circles, being a past grand lodge officer of that order as well as secretary of Wellington Lodge, in which lodge his interest was centered.

Our sincere sympathy goes out to his widow and family in their sad loss and we trust that time will soften the blow caused by his sudden passing.

Moving on to the ever changing activities of our local we are pleased to report that all able bodied members are employed and that all those who attended our annual smoker of last month are fully recovered from their spree and still singing its praises. Brother Tallon, president of District No. 4, R. E. D., was our guest speaker at this gathering and his timely message was well received. Brother McEwan presented the trophy and crests to the winning hockey team of the Inter-railway Electrical Department's hockey competition, it being the C. N. R. team, this year's victors, who defeated a strong C. P. R. Angus shop team in the best of three games.

With the war effort in Canada being gradually stepped up, we are looking forward to continued employment for our membership at conditions which will depend largely on the manner in which our members gather around the organization. The past few years have shown us the need of cooperative action and it is hoped that our membership will remember the lesson when they are called upon for action.

R. W. WORRAKER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

It was the American philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson who said, "What you are speaks so loudly I cannot hear what you say." Such might well be the attitude of the American public toward the labor movement, especially in these days, when so much is happening in the world that concerns the very lives and well-being of every one of us. Because it is undoubtedly uppermost in the minds of most union men today, let us discuss this unfortunate situation we see in the ranks of labor. It is most timely to do this now, in view of our proximity to the frightful turmoil in Europe and the chance of an unforeseen chain of incidents to drag America into that maelstrom of death.

We have noted the extinction of the rights of labor in Germany and Italy. We now see the same course, under the duress of war, taking place in France and England. In England, the workers had a splendid cooperative movement which took a hundred years to build, and now it is completely liquidated. In France, the working men had only just succeeded in establishing the 40-hour week, and now they are back on a 60-hour week. How necessary, then, to have a strong united labor movement, if we are to have an effective voice, which can speak out, and which will receive attention when we protest! We are protected now by our splendid Bill of Rights, and can express our inmost thoughts, crude though they may be, but if M day comes and the M plan goes into effect, our precious Bill of Rights will be shelved in the war emergency and all that labor here has toiled and died for through three-fourths of a century will go for naught.

Then, too, consider the ineffectiveness and confusion of the labor vote in political elections, if disunity continues; consider the opportunity it gives the enemies of labor to



pit one faction against the other. Also, consider the difficult position of those honest and sincere legislators in Congress and the various state legislatures, who have been real friends of labor during the decade since 1930. They will be accused by opposing labor leaders of favoring one side or the other; they will be blamed by the enemies of labor with retarding business and with passing too liberal legislation, such as the Wages and Hours Act. These attacks will become more savage as the schism between the factions becomes wider, until legislators will shy away from labor legislation more and more, and the great mass of workers will pay for all this by losing most of what they have gained under the New Deal.

The time has long since passed for any praise or blame for either side in this controversy; the problem now before us is to repair the damage that has already been done, and not let it become a catastrophe for the labor movement in America as it has in Europe. The remedy for this tragic situation is, of course, a more active participation in our local unions. Most of us still have fairly good jobs and so have entirely too much apathy; nevertheless, it is clearly evident that most union men are becoming increasingly alarmed as the leaders show no signs of peace overtures, but on the contrary are getting more belligerent. If a referendum could immediately be invoked, there is little question as to how it would go.

Let us look at this matter squarely and fairly—we all must share in the condemnation by the public because of our individual inactivity. As the Nazarene said on the Mount, "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?" We should be neither ashamed nor afraid to follow in His footsteps.

AUGUST GERARD,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor:

From all reports it seems that every one who missed the great Southwest Labor Council meeting in Dallas, April 19-20, 1940, certainly missed something. We all look forward to next year's meeting, when and wherever it might be held. Let's send more delegates and try to make it a bigger and better meeting if possible.

This meeting has already been a great help to our local unions, and we expect it to be a lot more in the near future.

Last Friday, April 26, most every local union in Albuquerque had its international representative in here to a meeting held under the auspices of C. L. U. and Building Trades to organize an iron-clad Building Trades Council, which we hope to be state wide in the future.

International representatives present for this meeting were Louis Ingram, electricians; Arthur Ferguson, plumbers; J. Earl Cook, sheet metal union; W. H. Knott, hod carriers and laborers; H. H. Fairbanks, wood, wire and metal lathers; Floyd L. Case, meat cutters and butcher workmen; Clifton Brignac, iron workers; John Murray, carpenters and joiners.

As the outcome of this meeting, business managers from all local unions were appointed as a committee to find some plan that will work to the best advantage of everyone concerned. Then our representatives are to return and get something started. We hope there will be more of such meetings over the country.

SHORTY ADCOX,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

One of the most complete reports of the workings of the powerful antilabor groups has been sent out by the California State Association of Electrical Workers to the locals of the state. This association is to be congratulated on the good work that it is doing.

They enclosed with their report a little booklet by Samuel Kalish that covers the California situation in regard to labor and its fight with the Associated Farmers, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, State Chamber of Commerce, and their affiliates such as the "Mermaids" who call themselves the "Women of the Pacific," Southern Californians Inc., also known as S. C. I., the Neutral Thousands, called T. N. T., and the notorious Los Angeles Times.

In his booklet Mr. Kalish shows how the 1938 election, the one that elected the first Democratic governor in 40 years, overwhelmingly defeated the vicious Proposition 1, and shows how labor is again faced with a battle to save organized labor from another attack that is more vicious than its 1938 predecessor.

These people who are trying again to enslave California labor have started by having their women stooges, who this time call themselves "consumer groups," begin the battle by the petition route. They will have them go from house to house with petitions to be signed asking that their proposition be put on the November ballot.

California labor is asked not to sign any petition of any kind and to ask their families and friends not to sign any. If we can prevent them from getting enough signatures to qualify we may be able to keep them off the ballot this way.

A report of the California Unemployment Commission in 1932 says that there are 60 corporations who control the labor policy of the United States. This small group has openly opposed organized labor, collective bargaining, and has only been interested in the profits they could pile up.

The book "Grapes of Wrath" by John Steinbeck, has done more to expose this vicious system of these land barons than any other method that could have been thought of. They even tried to prevent the sale of this book, but it is so true to life that they were left without a leg to stand on. Now the only way they can do is to have Hearst and his papers get writers like "Elsie Robinson," who has been through enough in her life to know better, to write articles saying that it is all fiction.

A commission from the University of Southern California made an investigation of the pea picking industry and found that the average wage for each person employed was 65 cents per day and that the living conditions were deplorable. The greed of these Associated Farmers and their banker backers is so great, and they have fallen so low, that they use the misery of fellow human beings to fill their pockets.

The movie studios pay huge salaries to a few stars but a recent survey of that industry shows that 8,000 workers in that industry made a weekly average of \$19.00 yet one of the producers made a profit of \$1,300,000 for the year 1938 and the other producers in the same proportion.

Federal investigation has disclosed the names of some of the first 60. In San Francisco the Industrial Association is headed by William Randolph Hearst of the Hearst papers. Others are the Gianninnis of the Bank of America, Herbert Fleischacker, also of bank interests, and by the way, he has been brought to trial for looting the defunct Pacific Mail Steamship Company and will

more than likely be sent to a federal prison for it.

In Los Angeles the S. C. I. is led by Byron Hanna, Harry Chandler and their crowd. These men also control the destinies of the Associated Farmers, Merchants and Manufacturers Association and Chamber of Commerce.

Since the vicious Proposition 1 was voted down and has been declared unconstitutional these leading lights are planning more ways to put over antilabor legislation. The Mermaids want a law to make unions incorporate and the Associated Farmers want a law to outlaw the closed shop. All of these will be tied together in a measure under the name of the California Labor Relations Act.

The Mermaids also want to include in this a law that would tell just who would be permitted to belong to a union or other non-profit organization. If this law were passed it would also apply to fraternal orders and the Legion. Masonic orders, Odd Fellows and any other lodge would have to ask permission of the law before they could take in a new member or retain those now on their rolls.

It has been said that many of the employers who were in favor of hiring union employees in Los Angeles have been told that if they hired or signed a contract with a union they would be denied bank credit.

We must realize that the labor movement has brought better conditions to millions of workers. Organized labor may be our last stand against dictatorship that these so-called leading citizens are trying to force on us. Labor deserves the wholehearted support of every liberty-loving American who believes in democracy.

P. C. MACKEY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Dear Mr. Delegate and board member of System Council No. 6: The convention will be held in June in the fair city of Chattanooga, Tenn. We all wish and sincerely hope that this convention will mean much to the electrical workers on the Southern Railway System, for their just needs are great. Twenty-two years ago the electrical worker was making 85 cents per hour. Today this same electrical worker is making 85 cents per hour. Twenty-two years, my friends, is a long time in our short span of life. Who is getting the benefit of your labor at such a cheap price for long hours? Who is getting the benefit of your higher knowledge of life and skilled craftsmanship at such a cheap price? And who has been responsible for the unemployed and the underpaid? On you, the delegates to this convention, rests this heavy responsibility for lifting the burden of the electrical worker, and may you be guided in the right way to help correct these burdensome troubles that now rest upon his shoulders.

Today we are living in a very fast age, everything seems to be speed, but the wages, and they, my friends, are very slow and obsolete on the upward trend. Do you feel justly and fully compensated for your labor? Do you feel justified that you have been paid in full for labor rendered? Do you think your wages should be raised? Do you think that you are justly entitled to a vacation with pay? Do you think that you are entitled to sick leave with pay, when you have given the best part of your life to your work? Do you think that the working hours of today have served their purpose? Do you think that the present machine age would justify a reduction in hours and an increase in consumption of products and wages?

These, Mr. Delegate, are the questions that are on every worker's mind of today, hoping



that something will be started towards immediate release. Low wages and long hours are the evils of today that we must drive upon to eliminate. It is the scum and the canker of these two evils that are holding back employment and restoration of your jobs today. We might as well face the issue that until these are eliminated, no relief will be forthcoming.

Our railroad pension plan, which is now in effect for our aged workers, is one that required plenty of thought, time and mental strain, over a period of years. It was not accomplished in a day or a month, nor will any other proposal for the working man be accomplished in this way, but it will require time, patience and effort upon the individual as well as your officers, to accomplish your aims.

Now what about the younger worker? Will he be able to reach 65 years of age in this fast and mad generation? Very few live beyond that age. The amount contributed by him will be very large compared to the benefits he will receive after the age of 65. Service, by all means, should be counted instead of the age, to equalize the difference and strain placed upon the younger worker. Twenty-five to 30 years service should be enough for any man and not his age.

The six-hour day, my friends, is now on the horizon. A six-hour day and an honest living will revise our great sin—the unemployed. It has not just happened along. Unemployment has been gathering momentum for many years back, and if allowed to go on without relief in adjustment of man hours, or some major action, instead of 10 to 12 million idle, we will have 20 million idle. What can you do with 20 million idle men and women, Mr. Delegate?

I hope that I have covered a few points that will come up when you sit down in the convention in June and remember that you are there to represent your fellow workers and try to elevate them by your efforts. Then you will feel the responsibility of a delegate, and I hope that these few words may help you in forming some kind of a decision to help your fellow man out of the mire of drudgery and to peace and happiness.

THE SENTINEL,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

Our letter for the May issue of the JOURNAL, being written while convalescing from an operation, gives thanks to those loyal Brothers and friends who have helped make such an ordeal more bearable.

Only those who have passed through a similar experience can appreciate what it means to have a steady stream of well-wishers' faces beaming with good cheer, bringing messages of sincere encouragement.

We humans, as a rule, place a very low value on our good health and strength. If we would occasionally stop and think for a moment how quickly that same robust health can be taken from us by overdoing, carelessness, etc., we would benefit greatly in preserving and maintaining that which is so hard to regain, at times, once it is lost.

Our heartfelt thanks to those "angels in white," the good nurses who have me in their care. One could not help getting well quickly under such favorable conditions, and surroundings. My thanks also to the doctors for their splendid service.

This hospital is one of the most modern and best equipped in the world. It is one of the very few in metropolitan Philadelphia where the nurses and other employees enjoy the eight-hour working day. One can realize what this means in service and efficiency over hospitals where nurses are still forced to labor 12 hours daily.

I look forward to the time when the eight-hour day will become national in our hospitals and institutions. This would not take long if the matter were intelligently approached, a campaign launched and real effort put forth on the part of organized labor to bring about this necessary step to relieve unemployment in this field, thereby raising the social and economic level of these servants to mankind.

By the time this letter appears in the JOURNAL we expect to be at home and well on the road to complete recovery.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

It has been said "Life begins at 40." It may be for a very few but for the great army of workers, life becomes a problem after 40. Today practically all our industries observe hiring age limits. No workers over 45 and in some cases over 35, are considered when working forces are being expanded. So what was once the prime of life has become a severe handicap to all workers. It matters not that the responsibilities of men over 40 are the heaviest of all. By far the greater majority have families to support. Today less than half of our young people find employment before they are 18 and many are dependent on parents several years beyond this age.

The highest percentage of unemployment in our country is between the ages of 20 and 24. So the man over 40 is the salt of the nation, with the responsibility of supporting the citizens of tomorrow, now our young people of today. Yet the discrimination makes it practically impossible for him to secure a position after 40 years of age.

Several reasons, so called, are given, that as compared with younger workers, the older workers produce less, that they are more prone to have accidents. They add to the cost of group insurance and that they are less adaptable personally, and on the jobs. All these excuses have been analyzed by experts and found to be untrue. The facts are all on the side of the older worker. Production,

within sane reasoning, experience, skill, adaptability, less prone to accident. And the cost of insurance is based on the average age of the group. And the normal turnover in the younger ages tends to keep the cost of group insurance at a low figure.

No, the discrimination is merely an excuse and about on a par with that of Hitler when he seizes the small nations in Europe. This discrimination should be the concern of all workers, for the young of today soon will be the old of tomorrow.

We believe that a worker's faithful execution of his duty to his employer over a period of years should entitle him to decent consideration and that his membership in his trade union should protect him against discrimination. The C. I. O. is quick to boast of their seniority rules. But in many cases in our own I. B. E. W., men are discriminated against. We believe that all local unions, I. B. E. W., should see to it that working agreements with employers protect older workers, and that they must be hired in proportion to the younger workers.

We also believe that it should become a law of our constitution of the I. B. E. W. that all agreements must contain a clause protecting the older worker against these discriminations.

After 40 what?

J. T. WILLIAMSON,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

The Hiwassee Dam work is coming down the home stretch. The generator has been given its heat run and high-pot test and all was well. Control checking, telephone and annunciator boards are set and being connected, lighting and small power well under way in the powerhouse. Lighting and heavy power in the dam and on top is well along except the small Gantry crane on top which is not here as yet. The 154 switchyard is about trimmed out except for the big transformers and a set of OCBs. The 12.5 and 44 yard is well under way and the controls are being connected. The outside lighting is hardly started. The dam and hillsides around



LOCAL UNION NO. 665 ASKS, "AFTER 40, WHAT?"



it are being cleaned up and most of the construction buildings and the machinery around the damsite have been removed. The water in the lake is over the masonry of the spillway today, April 23, so you see how 'tis.

This has been an exceptional job and a mighty good gang all around. Some of the boys have "taken out" already. J. L. Patterson ("Snuffy") took out for Pittsburgh, Pa. George Gray, who has been sick two months or so, is in Wilmington, Del., and doing very well, he writes. Several others have come and gone and some others will be going before long. The electrical department has the best softball team in camp and will take on any team in the valley that thinks they are good. They play at night here but daylight don't hurt them much (if it ain't too early in the morning).

The boys in Knoxville have complained that nothing has been said about the local and men in Knoxville. It was my understanding that we were to write up Hiwassee Dam and that a local man would handle the local stuff. When they did not do it we asked for an audience with their executive board to coordinate our efforts with theirs over there but the board was too busy to see us. We, over here, have repeatedly tried to find out what the local was doing over there. They were supposed to send this group a copy of the minutes of their meetings in exchange for a copy of ours. We sent ours several times and received no answer, so we quit. Our friend, the business manager, J. B. Kennard, tells me of events in Knoxville when I am in his office Saturday mornings but we have never been authorized to write anything. The boys in Hiwassee Dam feel like we have been treated like a redheaded stepchild, but hope to outgrow it. We take this opportunity to reply to the Knoxville Brothers because we are reliably informed that they have recently taken an interest in reading the JOURNAL but they still don't attend the meetings in any too great numbers. Why not change that, and really take an interest in your meetings?

Your Building Trades Council is doing some good work and union labor is awakening in eastern Tennessee. Get in the band wagon and toot your own horn. You have to spend money to make money and you have to push as much as you ride. Did you ever stop to think why a chain store "gets the business?" They come into your town, pick a good location, spend plenty of money to put in a number one store. They most always hire union labor and pay for plenty of overtime so there will be no hitch in their getting started to do business, and they do business, don't they? Do you?

There are some fine pictures in the April JOURNAL, showing some very interesting events and persons. All of which goes to prove the progressiveness of our editorial staff. And speaking of pictures, and thinking of a couple of gripes about the ones on the back page of the JOURNAL, one of the Tennessee boys has objected to the Texas hat in the view of yours truly, so if you ever contemplate a change and should include me, please advise me so I can furnish another more to their liking. Am mailing a view of the camp during the "big snow," and was it cold at 18 degrees below! That is all forgotten now that spring has come to these yar hills and the buds which have burst will soon be leaves. The dogwood and a number of other trees are in full blossom. The violets peek out through the fallen leaves, birds are singing and a young man's fancy, etc., etc. And I am not too old, if someone should sneak up and inquire. But the first thing you know I'll be talking about me, so—

Make it safe.

CHAS. J. MAUNSELL,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Here we are in L. U. No. 794, every one at his post all geared up ready to go, and if all indications are true we had better be on the job. The Brothers are passing the word around, "What about vacations with pay?" Just what is being done about it? When are we going to serve notice on the companies? Questions like these are very healthy and very much up to date. This year, 1940, is going to make history for the I. B. E. W. in the transportation industry. At our last regular meeting, held March 20, a number of very important questions were discussed. Reports were received from many seniority points on the Chicago terminal and judging from these reports all seem to indicate a state of anxiety on the part of our membership. I am happy to report that all members in the Chicago terminal who were furloughed have been called back to work.

The jurisdictional dispute is a burning question. I am sure I speak for the membership of 794 when I say that we all would feel elated if only this question could be eliminated. Unfortunately, this is not the case. We say this with all due respect to the international officers and their respective organizations in drafting an agreement for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes in the mechanical department, and extending an invitation to our international organization to become a party to this so-called settlement agreement by affixing their signatures to same.

After careful consideration, our international officers reserved for our members full and complete jurisdiction over all work performed on the railroads in the past for the members of the I. B. E. W. This matter was discussed at our regular meeting and it was the unanimous opinion that this local concur in the action taken by our international officers in refusing to be a party to a so-called jurisdictional settlement agreement as signed by the other skilled mechanical trades comprising the Railway Employees Department.

In reading over the many letters in our ELECTRICAL WORKER, very few locals, it seems, indulge in a systematic education for their members. For example: L. U. No. 794 has set aside two nights per month for the sole purpose of keeping the members informed as to the latest developments in the transportation industry. Since the advent of such technological developments as electro-diesel engines, air conditioning, etc., an electrician has to be well informed if he wants to keep abreast of the times and up to date with this machine age.

I mentioned at the beginning of my article that this year is going to make history for the I. B. E. W. Perhaps I should state it this way: This year the I. B. E. W. is going to make history in the transportation industry. The electrical workers on the Illinois Central Railroad are looking forward to a proposed convention to be held in the near future.

The subject matter will be very interesting. It will not only be a continuation of the resolutions adopted at last year's convention, but will be a reviewing stand, a checkup of what has been done since that time. From the reports submitted to L. U. No. 794 there is much room for improvement on the I. C. system. If we are to progress we must keep this in mind. Sensing the tempo of the rank and file on the I. C. R. R., there will have to be better cooperation, a united effort on the part of the leadership of the system federation to steer the ship in the right direction. In expressing the sentiment of the electrical workers, something must be done if we are to make the I. C. R. R. 100 per cent I. B. E. W. Much commendation is due our hard working financial secretary, Brother Bacus, who is for-

ever hammering away for a prompt payment of dues. These efforts are having effect.

Without plan our efforts for progress and betterment in our organization's activities must enthusiastically and cooperatively enlist every electrical worker employed in the transportation industry. No doubt we will have grave problems confronting us at times, therefore, we must remember that the influence of our Brotherhood is determined in a large measure not only by the strength of its members, but by the status of organization on each railroad property.

It cannot be stressed too often that the responsibility for the status of 100 per cent organization of each seniority point lies with the local union officers and local committeemen. They are the chosen representatives that have been elected to maintain the terms of our contracts with various railroads. Therefore, in 1940, we in L. U. No. 794 are determined to carry on building and progressing in the aims and objectives of our Brotherhood. It is by this manner that we will be able to advance our conditions of employment, rates of pay, and last but not least, the long sought for vacation with pay.

Let's all put our shoulders to the wheel and advance along the field of progress.

W. S. McLAREN,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. B-904, TALLASSEE, ALA.

Editor:

Where there is a will there is a way. We have been fighting the same old stuff for six years and that should prove a will. We are not under a contract, but are better organized on the Alabama Power Company system today than we have ever been before. Our labor affiliations and other connections keep us in contact with every town and county in Alabama.

We wish to thank Brothers R. R. Wade and A. B. Roberts for so ably representing L. U. No. 904 at the State Federation of Labor convention held at Gadsden, Ala., just recently. Brother R. R. Wade was reelected vice president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor for the Montgomery District. Brother Wade has done a real job toward the furthering of labor organizations in Montgomery and is well known in labor and political circles there.

According to advance information the convention of the Alabama State Federation of Labor unanimously adopted the following resolution and it will appear in the year book of the convention:

Whereas the Alabama Power Company having been found guilty by the National Labor Relations Board of having sponsored and maintained Alabama Power Company Employees Representation Association, changed in 1935 to Alabama Power Company Employees Association, and reorganized in 1938 as Independent Union of Alabama Power Company Employees; and

Whereas sole purpose of the Independent Union of Alabama Power Company Employees as stated by the president of said union was to keep the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers from getting recognition on the Alabama Power Company system; and

Whereas Alabama Power Company coerced employees to join the three company unions in violation of the Wagner Labor Act, and

Whereas Alabama Power Company has failed to abide by the order of the National Labor Relations Board to refund all dues paid into the company unions and to post notices on their system that they will cease and desist from recognizing any of said organizations for the purpose of collective bargaining; and

Whereas Alabama Power Company sub-



mitted a purposed form for employees to sign for the refund of dues that would absolve the Alabama Power Company from any guilt as found by the National Labor Relations Board and would subject said employees to all forms of coercion, intimidation and discrimination; and

Whereas Mr. V. L. Taylor former Gadsden District employee of the Alabama Power Company was dismissed July 1, 1939, after 16 years' service and said dismissal was due directly to his conscientious efforts in organizing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on the Alabama Power Company system; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Alabama State Federation of Labor condemn the Alabama Power Company for its unfair labor practices; and be it further

Resolved, That Alabama Power Company be condemned for the delay in abiding by the National Labor Relations Board order; and be it further

Resolved, That contents of resolution as adopted by this convention be made known to the public.

Since I have found out that this column is being read in Alabama I will try to be here each month.

H. M. ROSS, JR.,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-926, CHICOPEE, MASS.

Editor:

With the coming of spring there is great activity here. It all has to do with the coming of the Army's northeast air base.

New developments are springing up and also a great rush to renovate the older buildings into modern structures.

Incidentally, Brother Henry Johnson has the distinction of setting the first flag pole at Westover Field April 4 in preparation for the dedication and ground breaking ceremonies held, Army Day, April 6.

We are happy to welcome our new members from Westfield and Holyoke, and this June will see a 100 per cent greater attendance at the election of officers for the coming two years. We are a new local but growing fast.

W. J. MIFFITT,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-959, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

Editor:

Since last appearing in print this local has gone through an NLRB election, the results of which were as follows: I. B. E. W., 152; Nev.-Calif. Employees Assn., 174; No bargaining agent, 36; Necessary for majority, 182.

With the results being inconclusive, a run-off was scheduled by the board to be held within 30 days of April 8, 1940. However, the I. B. E. W. filed charges of company interference and domination, thereby holding up the election until such time as the charges are investigated. At the present writing these charges are being investigated by an examiner for the NLRB.

The telephone unit of this local, comprised of employees of the California Water and Telephone Company, have about completed their negotiating and should be ready to sign an agreement with their employer in short order. Their success is an example of what can be done by a group of men who know what they are after and stay with it until they get it.

See you next month, until then adios!

NEMO,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1000, MARION, IND.

Editor:

The Anaconda Wire and Cable Company basketball team for 1939-40 cites with pride



These boys certainly have a high-voltage look, and no wonder! They're the basketball challengers of the I. B. E. W., whose fine record is the pride of L. U. No. B-1000.

this record: 19 games won and four lost; won District Independent Tournament; won Industrial League for the third consecutive year.

The players, left to right, lower row: Ralph Vogel, Don Reeves, George Davis, Walter Johnson.

Left to right, back row: Willard Roy Chambers, Tom Simmons, James Libengood, Paul Hallahan, and Claude Hewitt. Wayne West was absent when this picture was taken.

Tom Simmons (second from left, top row) is now pitching with Seattle, Wash. (Pacific Coast League, Yankee farm), and Don Reeves (second from left, bottom row) also plays ball with the Findlay, Ohio, team (Ohio State League, St. Louis, Brown's farm).

All these fellows are members of Local Union No. B-1000, I. B. E. W., of which we are very proud. So let's see if any other local can beat or tie our star performers.

MARK W. MILLER,  
President.

#### L. U. NO. B-1048, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor:

March 30, 1940, will be a date long remembered by members of L. U. No. B-1048, the occasion being a gala dance affair for members and their friends. The receiving line, composed of a dozen of our younger set, in beautiful evening gowns of rainbow hues, would have graced any occasion. Miss Helen Mitten, chief shop steward of tubes, made an ethereal appearance in white net; Mickey Maloney in pale maize, Clarine Wilson in blue, were the essence of charm, each one in the line adding her touch of grace to the occasion.

Delegations from Local Unions Nos. B-1109, Goshen, Ind.; B-1160, B-1000 and B-1171 of Marion, Ind.; B-1112 of Jonesboro, Ind., and the Delco-Radio group of Kokomo, Ind., were on hand to enjoy the fun and frolic. Carl Mullen, president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, and Mrs. Mullen appeared to be having a nice evening. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gormley took in the events with pleasure. Mr. Gormley is A. F. of L. representative for the state of Indiana. International Representative L. R. Van Emburgh was among

the visiting notables. We were pleased to see International Representative Francis O'Rourke back with us again after his sojourn in the hospital, took time out from his many duties to be with us. The Mrs. in a dress of rose beige was enjoying the evening and receiving the admiration of her husband's many friends and business associates.

A fashion display of the furs of tomorrow, modeled by some 10 young ladies, all members of L. U. No. B-1048 and employees of R. C. A., would show to all that all the American beauties are not yet in Hollywood.

An excellent floor show was the attraction of the evening. Due to the tireless efforts of the dance committee, Financial Secretary Fred Gaugel, Executive Board Member Harvey Clarke and Steward Bob Burke, all things were arranged in perfect taste. Bob Burke as master of ceremonies did an excellent job. We recommend that when he grows tired of the machine shop routine he apply for an M. C.'s job in New York's night club society.

It was pleasant to see the girls on the line, dancing and enjoying themselves with their department supervisors and foremen, who, accompanied by their wives, were our guests for the evening.

All told, a swell time was had by all. We hope to have the pleasure of other occasions such as this to write about. In the meantime we know that Brother O'Rourke, who has nursed L. U. No. B-1048 along from a baby, weak and helpless, to a strong and vibrant local, surely felt a great surge of pride, to see such a happy crowd assembled in the cause of enjoyment and Brotherhood under the sponsorship of the I. B. E. W.

Our assistant business manager, John L. McCarthy, wore a wreath of smiles as he looked over the crowd while dancing with Mrs. McCarthy to the strains of a dreamy waltz. The shop stewards, each wearing a corsage or boutonniere of white flowers, were resplendent in all their glory, and we of L. U. No. B-1048 are proud of them. President Carl R. Schnelle beamed with pride as he glided over the floor. Treasurer Ernest Dilts and the Mrs. were enjoying the fun.

Over 2,000 people were in attendance, filling the Indianapolis Naval Armory to capacity. The armory is a modern structure



with a beautiful dance floor. It is situated on the banks of the White River and was an ideal location for this colorful pageant that is fast becoming one of the high lights of this city's annual social events.

And so we conclude this narrative, hoping to have more such occasions to write about and extending our word of encouragement to the various new local unions in this Brotherhood of ours.

MONICA WEINSTEIN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

This local had three delegates in attendance at the conference of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor held at the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh on April 30, May 1, 2 and 3. Those who represented L. U. No. B-1073 are Wayne C. Irion, Maurice E. Whalen and Stella Wojciechowski.

Our local also sent a delegation composed of Lesta Gossett, Andy Hertneky, Nick Pierce, Steve Sofranko and Joseph O'Neill to the regular quarterly meeting of the Peoples Housing Council of Beaver County. One outgrowth of this meeting was the appointment by the county commissioners of a County Housing Authority and the opening of a survey of the housing conditions in the county.

It is the hope here that this survey will establish the need for one or more housing projects in the county to relieve the housing situation and also to make work for the building tradesmen in the county.

The P. H. C. has a legislative committee which intends to further a bill in the state legislature to remove the property tax on homesteads, similar to the plan which has proven so successful in the state of Florida.

It is with deep sorrow that I must report the death of William North. Bill was with the company for the past 10 years and was a member of the local since its inception in the plant. He was well known by everyone and was just as well liked by all.

I am in receipt of a letter from Brother W. E. Troh, of the educational committee of L. U. No. B-3, thanking me for my favorable mention of their campaign for a six-hour day and a 30-hour week. I also wish to recognize the comment on my article made by Charlie Maunsell, of L. U. No. B-760, of Knoxville, Tenn.

It is recognition of this sort which shows us scribes that the JOURNAL is widely read and that our feeble efforts are often appreciated by many of the Brothers in far reaching places. Thanks to you both.

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1098, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Editor:

The third anniversary banquet of L. U. No. B-1098 was held March 30, 1940, in the Novelty Park Club, Division Street, Pawtucket.

Speakers included William L. Connolly, president of the Rhode Island branch of the American Federation of Labor; Earl Day, plant engineer of the Collyer Insulated Wire Co.; Walter Kenefick and Francis Moore, international representatives of the Brotherhood, and Fred Lewis, president of an affiliated local.

Following the dinner a floor show was presented and a Pawtucket orchestra furnished music for dancing. In charge of the dinner was a committee headed by Walter Radican and including Anne Tarsky, Jack McCabe, Joseph McAloon, Charles Harrop, William Smith, Walter Lord, Hubert Finan and Leon Mathieu.

J. J. MCCABE,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1112, JONESBORO, IND.

Editor:

The writer has just been assigned the duty of filling out the balance of the term of press secretary for L. U. No. B-1112, I. B. E. W., so we will take time out to send you the news.

Local Union No. B-1112 is stepping out some, having recently purchased the Raven Building in Jonesboro, and has transformed it into a fine home for the union. We have, in addition to our meeting hall, one business room and an apartment, all owned by the union. There should be a lively time in Jonesboro when the hall is dedicated.

We are now ready to negotiate the North plant of the Parante Wire and Cable Corporation, located in Marion, Ind., under our agreement with that company. All of the employees of that plant are now members of L. U. No. B-1112. We have gained a fine group of members from this plant. The boys are fitting into our organization in fine style and have pepped up the entire gang.

Most of our spare (?) time is taken up with the organizing work being done in our territory. Last Friday night we had the pleasure of presiding at a meeting of the employees of the Rutenber Electric Company, of Marion, at which a majority of the employees were reported signed up. It was an enthusiastic meeting and well attended.

The Delta Electric group are coming along fine. We have a majority of the employees signed up at this time. By the time this appears in the JOURNAL we hope to have both plants under contract.

The completion of these two groups, along with L. U. No. B-1160, at the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation plant in Marion, will mean an increase of 100 per cent in I. B. E. W. local unions in our territory in the last year.

Plans are under way for an I. B. E. W. state softball league among the industrial locals in Indiana. If successful the playoff for the championship will be held in Marion, Ind., during the state convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, in September.

How about it, gang? Let's have some fun this summer and get better acquainted. With plenty of cooperation we can not only have some good times but also bring about more I. B. E. W. locals in Indiana.

Wouldn't it be fine to have all electrical workers in Indiana as fellow members in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers?

EARL R. WEIMER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1146, SIDNEY, OHIO

Editor:

Just a line from L. U. No. B-1146 located at Sidney, Ohio. This local was organized by International Representative Ira Braswell. Thanks to him we have been organized for sometime and have a nice group of men under our charter.

I give the men plenty of credit for staying set with us as we are not getting any progress with our company, which is the Marion Reserve Power Co. They seem to think that they are not under the Public Utilities although the Justices of Supreme Court handed down in black and white the ruling that they were. I think that the brass is in Washington now sticking their necks out.

I don't see how they have got by as long as they have without paying the overtime and 42 hours per week. But that is one case here in the Western Division. We also have linemen working at \$105.00 per month and jump when they snap the fingers—no overtime. We have paid men away from home in some localities and not in the others. Such

things as that are what causes the war. We have one nonunion gang foreman making more money than the assistant manager or the foreman in the Sidney plant who is in charge of two line trucks. We also have a man in charge of truck and gang for three years, and find that with the company he is listed as a truck driver. So you see why we want things squared around on a more uniform base for everyone involved, and without organization you cannot do it.

You know some managers in the district posted notices that you cannot leave town to go to meetings. But when there was a fish fry they wanted everyone there. They were and that section had a three-hour outage. That wasn't bad.

Well, Brother members, I don't know if this will pass the censor of the magazine or not but we will see.

Wishing more power to organized labor.

JACK WRIGHT,  
Vice President.

#### WPA MENACE TO SKILL

(Continued from page 243)

cluded the construction of water mains, aqueducts and water lines; storm and sanitary sewers, manholes and catch basins, pumping stations, wells, storage dams and treatment plants."

#### SKILLED LABOR OUSTED

The resolution passed by the Fort Worth Building Trades Council states:

We, members of the Fort Worth Building Trades Council, are of the opinion that the sponsor of jobs on which free relief labor is to be used do not fully understand that they are destroying the construction industry and the large number of skilled workers this industry has formerly employed. In normal times one man out of every seven found work in this industry, but today 95 out of every 100 construction job projects in Texas other than homes are sponsored by city, county, state or federal government. Relief labor has displaced all men who formerly made their living in this field.

The Texas sponsors for relief jobs, such buildings as schools, auditoriums, court houses, city halls, bridges, streets and highways, cannot possibly have given much thought to the fact that the relief labor they use on these projects displace the same number of skilled and unskilled workers. These displaced men are usually capable and efficient, they know their job well, having spent the best part of their lives doing this particular kind of work. Why should we be thrown out of employment and relief labor be given our jobs?

The men in our organizations do not want relief work; what we want is a job on which we can earn a rate of pay per hour from which we can support our families and pay our taxes. This is impossible on the wages received from relief jobs.

If we, as organized labor, will put forth an effort nationally to discourage sponsors of WPA projects and protest to our representatives and Congressmen, we should be able to bring enough pressure to bear to have our laws changed. Suggest to our Congressmen classes of work whereby these relief workers may earn a living, but insist that all construction work be returned to the legitimate contract system.

We trust that all organized crafts will take cognizance of this evil and put forth an effort to bring some change about. What are you going to do about it?

LUTHER GILLESPIE,  
Secretary,  
Building Trades Council.



## Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 West 14th St., New York City.

BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.  
CITY METAL SPINNING & STAMPING CO., INC., 257-265 West 17th St., New York City.

LOUIS HOROWITZ, 180 Centre St., New York City.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

### Complete List

#### CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.

NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.

SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.

GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

WIEMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.

#### SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.

COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.

EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.

FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.

LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.

SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.

CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.

REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.

PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.

#### ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

#### OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.

STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.



CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5590 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.  
 CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.  
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.  
 BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.  
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.  
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.  
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.  
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.  
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.  
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.  
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION OF THE OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

## ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.  
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.  
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

## LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.  
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.  
 M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.  
 FRANK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.  
 FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.  
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.  
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.  
 THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.  
 G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.  
 WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.  
 CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.  
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.  
 MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.  
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.  
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.

JAENIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.  
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.  
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.  
 BIRCHALL BROS. INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.  
 BLACK & ROYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.  
 CENTURY LIGHTING INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.  
 FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.  
 KIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.  
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.  
 THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.  
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.  
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.  
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 EFFOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.  
 MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermillion, Ohio.  
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.  
 B. B. BELL, 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 ARTHUR CLOUGH CO., 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 THE LUMINAIRE CO., 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SCHWEITZER BROTHERS, INC., 2837 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 CARR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 132 Schieffelin St., Los Angeles, Calif.

STEPHEN BOWERS METAL SPINNING, 814 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 C. W. COLE CO., INC., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 THE FELDMAN COMPANY, 612 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 FORD HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 CHAPPEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 123 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.  
 BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.  
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.  
 BUTT SHORE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 CENTRE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.  
 ELECTRICAL METAL PRODUCTS, INC., 49 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 GLOBE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HALCOLITE COMPANY, INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HERMAN PERLA, INC., 176 Worth St., New York City.  
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.  
 MAJESTIC METAL S. & S. CO., INC., 67 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 PURITAN LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 R & R LIGHTING PRODUCTS, INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.  
 MAX SCHAFFER CO., INC., Stagg and Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.  
 BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.  
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 West 14th St., New York City.  
 BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.  
 LOUIS HOROWITZ, 180 Centre St., New York City.  
 CITY METAL SPINNING & STAMPING CO., INC., 257-265 West 17th St., New York City.



### LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.  
FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

### PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ROBERT ABBEY, INC., 9 West 29th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roeb-ling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.

FREDERICK BAUMAN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brook-lyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

C. N. BURMAN CO., 10 West 20th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

H. GOLDBERG, INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.

WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.

LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.

LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NATALIE SHADES, INC., 10 West 20th St., New York City.

NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.

WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broad-way, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.

PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pit-kin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

S & J ROLES, 23 E. 21st St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.

L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELBURNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.

S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.

STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.

STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West 24th St., New York City.

STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

### ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER-ING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

### ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Bar-clay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

### ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING AND SURFACE METAL RACEWAY

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.  
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.



## RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.  
 DAVID BOGEN CO., INC., 633 Broadway, New York City.  
 DE WALD RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.  
 UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.  
 FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.  
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.  
 GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.  
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.  
 ESPEY RADIO, 67 Irving Place, New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.  
 REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.  
 TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.  
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.  
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.  
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.  
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 CROSLLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.  
 COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.  
 BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.  
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
 ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.  
 CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.  
 BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.

## WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

## SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va. C. D. WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, 826 Broadway, New York City.

## ELECTRIC BATTERIES

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

## DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GELARDIN, INC., 49 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y. MONARCH FUSE CO., INC., Jamestown, N. Y.

## ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.  
 UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

## FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

## HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.  
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
 CARL BAJOHRE LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.  
 SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.  
 LION MFG. CORP., Chicago, Ill.

PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.  
 PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.  
 HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.  
 MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.  
 NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.  
 TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.  
 SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.  
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.  
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.  
 WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.  
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.



# IN MEMORIAM

## C. J. McGlogan, L. U. No. 427

Initiated November 16, 1918, in L. U. No. 23

By the virtue of our Heavenly Father, who best saw fit to remove from our ranks our International Vice President, C. J. McGlogan, and that we, the members of Local Union No. 427, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, realize the loss to our organization of this ever-laboring officer, and that we, the members of Local Union No. 427, do resolve that we pay respect to our departed one; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathies to the family of Brother C. J. McGlogan; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be furnished the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

ROY E. MARVIN,  
H. L. WILLIAMS,  
CHARLES MICHAEL,  
Committee.

## C. J. McGlogan, L. U. No. 633

Initiated November 16, 1918, in L. U. No. 23

The officers and members of Local Union No. 633, I. B. E. W., hereby express their sorrow and sympathy to the family of and to the Brotherhood for the loss of C. J. McGlogan, our international vice president.

At the regular meeting on April 15, 1940, Local Union No. 633, in token of our sorrow, stood for one minute of silent meditation and caused the charter to be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

MILTON C. ENGELHARDT,  
Financial Secretary.

## Cornelius J. McGlogan, L. U. No. 791

Initiated November 16, 1918, in L. U. No. 23

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst, in the prime of his life, our esteemed and worthy Brother, International Vice President Cornelius J. McGlogan; and

Whereas it is our desire to convey our heartfelt sympathies and condolences to the loved ones left behind; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 791 tenders its sincerest sympathies to the family of our late Brother in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that our membership stand for one minute as a silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our next meeting, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

J. T. THOMAS,  
President,  
W. D. ESTERHOOD,  
Recording Secretary.

## C. J. McGlogan, L. U. No. 546

Initiated November 16, 1918, in L. U. No. 23

Whereas the passing of Brother C. J. McGlogan, international vice president, on April 12, was a great shock to the entire trade union movement; and

Whereas the railroad electrical workers have lost a true and faithful leader; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sadness and sorrow, we, the members of Local Union No. 546, extend our sincere sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for the period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for a period of one minute in memory of Brother C. J. McGlogan; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 546, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal of our Brotherhood, and that a copy be sent to the family.

M. A. CASANOVA,  
Recording Secretary.

## C. J. McGlogan, L. U. No. 807

Initiated November 16, 1918, in L. U. No. 23

Whereas the Almighty God, Supreme Ruler of the Universe, has seen fit, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our Brother and friend, C. J. McGlogan; and

Whereas Local Union No. 807, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost, in passing of our Brother, a long-standing member and a loyal unionist, whom we shall miss from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss and extend to the members of his family our deepest heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the International Office and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 807, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. L. STERNE,  
F. HENNE,  
G. L. SMITH,  
Committee.

## C. J. McGlogan, L. U. No. 621

Initiated November 16, 1918, in L. U. No. 23

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. 621, I. B. E. W., of Boone, Iowa, record the death of International Vice President C. J. McGlogan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 621, drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory, and also that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes at our next meeting, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

F. E. SHAEFFER,  
Recording Secretary.

## Cornelius J. ("Neil") McGlogan, L. U. Nos. 747, 791 and 859

Initiated November 16, 1918, in L. U. No. 23

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us our esteemed and worthy Brother, Cornelius J. ("Neil") McGlogan; and

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the delegates in system council convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Unions Nos. 747, 791 and 859, record the passing of our friend; and

Whereas his departure should, as an indication of our deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death, spur us on to greater achievements, in accordance with his good counsel as outlined in his last circular letter; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in reverent silence for one minute, as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of system council in convention, and a copy to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

THOMAS AYRES,  
W. D. ESTERHOOD,  
L. W. O'HARA,  
Committee.

## C. J. McGlogan, L. U. No. 817

Initiated November 16, 1918, in L. U. No. 23

The following resolutions were adopted to the memory of our late Brother and International Vice President, C. J. McGlogan, at the regular meeting of Local Union No. 817, I. B. E. W., held on April 25:

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 817, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, reflect with the deepest sorrow and regret on the passing of our esteemed Brother, C. J. McGlogan, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to his eternal reward as ordained by Almighty God; and

Whereas his passing from this world deprives our Brotherhood as well as the labor movement in general of a most competent and zealous leader in the interests of his fellowman; therefore be it

Resolved, That the membership extend at this time, its condolence to the bereaved family of our late Brother; further

Resolved, That the meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 817 be draped for a period of 30 days; further

Resolved, That copies of the above resolutions be sent, one to the family of the late Brother McGlogan, in whose memory they are adopted; one to the International Secretary for publication in our monthly Journal, and a copy to be incorporated in the minutes of Local Union No. 817.

Requiescat in pace.  
SAMUEL GREEN,  
JAMES A. MORRISON,  
MICHAEL FOX,  
DANIEL REGAN,  
Committee.

## Ira A. Lamb, L. U. No. 8

Initiated August 20, 1938

## John Stapleton, L. U. No. 8

Initiated October 12, 1925

## Henry Brown, L. U. No. 8

Initiated April 2, 1923

## Edward Ryan, L. U. No. 8

Reinitiated April 4, 1927

It is with the deepest feeling of regret that we record the memorials of the above mentioned Brothers of Local Union No. 8, who in a short space of time were called to their reward by Almighty God.

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst within a period of 18 days our esteemed and worthy Brothers, Ira A. Lamb, John Stapleton, Henry Brown and Edward Ryan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 8, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay tribute to the memory of these Brothers by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That this local, in its meeting assembled, stand in silent prayer for one minute in solemn tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days for each of these Brothers, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families, a copy be spread over our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

WILLIAM LIMPFF,  
B. WENZEL,  
E. HEIN,  
WILLIAM CONWAY,  
A. LANG,  
Committee.

## Ernest Crawford, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated March 16, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our faithful and beloved Brother, Ernest Crawford; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. B-702, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be included in the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; also copies be sent to the Galesburg Labor News and to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

W. C. NELSON,  
GLENN CRAIG,  
S. D. SIMMONS,  
Committee.

## Thomas Van Ben Coten, L. U. No. B-1111

Initiated October 17, 1939

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us Brother Thomas Van Ben Coten; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-1111, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in reverent silence for one minute in memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. B-1111, I. B. E. W., tender sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in this time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-1111 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

LOUIS J. WARBECK,  
President.



**James Libby, L. U. No. 864***Reinitiated October 4, 1938*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 864, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother James Libby; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy and condolence in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local union, a copy be sent to his family and a copy be forwarded to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

MICHAEL HEALEY,  
HUBERT Q. HOPPER,  
JOHN WALKER,  
Committee.

**Elmer Lowe, L. U. No. B-1052***Initiated May 21, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1052, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Elmer Lowe; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regrets; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

ELMER DUFFEY,  
JOSEPH BUDD,  
HOWARD L. LANE,  
Committee.

**Melvin M. Mackey, L. U. No. 776***Initiated February 6, 1940*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 776, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Melvin M. Mackey; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

J. V. HALL,  
A. C. McGRANER,  
W. M. SULLIVAN,  
Committee.

**Joseph Taragos, L. U. No. B-160***Initiated March 27, 1937*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-160, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Joseph Taragos, who died on March 13, 1940; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,  
Press Secretary.

**Jacob Bertuleit, L. U. No. B-160***Initiated February 7, 1937*

Whereas Local Union No. B-160, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been called upon to pay its last respects to Brother Jacob Bertuleit, who passed away on April 7, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our lodge.

G. P. PHILLIPS,  
Press Secretary.

**Edmond I. O'Dowd, L. U. No. 500***Initiated May 17, 1934*

Whereas the Almighty God, Supreme Ruler of the Universe, has seen fit this sixteenth day of March, 1940, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our Brother and friend, Edmond I. O'Dowd; and

Whereas Local Union No. 500, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost, in the passing of our Brother, a loyal unionist whom we shall miss from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss and extend to the members of his family our deepest heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 500, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

R. E. ANDERSON,  
A. L. BERG,  
N. ROBERSON,  
S. CATCHINGS,  
Committee.

**C. C. Chivvis, L. U. N. 734***Initiated April 7, 1926*

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 734, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, C. C. Chivvis, who passed from this life Friday, March 29, 1940, after a long illness; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

W. H. BAKER,  
ROBERT P. BRITT,  
H. T. LOGSDON,  
Committee.

**Herman Behlen, L. U. No. 948***Initiated November 18, 1935*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 948, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Herman Behlen.

Whereas while bowing in humble submission to God's infinite wisdom, still do we deeply mourn his loss. We will keenly feel the gap created by the absence of this loyal Brother.

Resolved, That in this dark hour of trial and sorrow, we extend to the wife and loved ones our very sincere sympathy. We grieve with you and hold no desire to intrude further upon the sanctity of your grief.

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 948 be draped for a period of 30 days in respect for the memory of our departed Brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our local union; that a copy be sent to our official publication, and that a copy be sent to his sorrowing family with our respectful sympathy and fervent prayer that God, the Great Giver of Life and Death, may grant eternal repose to his soul.

When the last big job is over,  
And we draw our final pay,  
We will stand with you in judgment  
On that great Resurrection Day.

J. J. DUNCAN,  
D. L. SKELCHER,  
GEORGE M. HOUSTON,  
Committee.

**Robert Owen, L. U. No. B-2***Initiated November 2, 1923*

It is with deep sorrow that Local Union No. B-2 records the passing onward of an old member who was a close associate of many of the older members, Brother Robert Owen. We would extend to his loved ones our deepest sympathy and assure them that we share in their loss.

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a mark of respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication.

DAVID LUND,  
HOMER ATCHISON,  
HARRY SHOCKLEY,  
Committee.

**Charles Merkel, L. U. No. B-1112***Initiated October 27, 1937*

We, the members of Local Union No. B-1112, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, having been called upon to pay our last respects to Brother Charles Merkel, have hereby

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory, by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of the meeting, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

MARY WYATT,  
CHARLES FERREE,  
Committee.

**Irvin Slack, L. U. No. B-57***Initiated October 3, 1938*

Whereas the members of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. B-57, Unit No. 2, in session assembled this eighth day of April, 1940, wish to express our love and appreciation, our respect and esteem, for our departed friend and co-worker. And we wish to convey our deepest sympathy in his being called to a higher sphere, and we wish to say that in our association with him we always found him to be stalwart in character, honorable and just, courteous and kind, courageous but most sympathetic, wise and discreet. In fact, in his early calling, we can but quote the words of the poet:

Some workers quickly do their task  
Of service and of love,  
So their promotion early comes  
To higher work above.

And this seems to have been the case in the calling of Irvin, who in these last months of pain and worry was always so cheery, thinking of others instead of himself.

Therefore, in the light of our weakness and our inability at this time to do more, realizing that he is beyond the realm of man, we do condole one with another, and we most tenderly express our outstretched sympathy to his beloved companion, his lovely children, his parents and all relatives and friends. We trust that the wounds made by his parting may be assuaged and soothed by the priceless memory of his well-spent life; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to our International Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

SHARP GILLESPIE,  
ALDEN GRAY,  
HENRY FALKNER,  
Committee.

**Herbert Haddon, L. U. No. B-465***Initiated October 12, 1911*

It is with sincere regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-465, I. B. E. W., record the death of our beloved Brother, Herbert Haddon, March 18, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. F. KESSLER,  
GEORGE P. DAIGLE,  
GEORGE GARRISON,  
Committee.

**Robert E. Parrish, L. U. No. 481***Initiated May 27, 1907*

We, the members of Local Union No. 481, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Robert E. Parrish; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY CREASEY,  
Financial Secretary.



**H. E. Smith, L. U. No. 734***Initiated September 1, 1939*

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 734, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, H. E. Smith, who passed from this life Friday, March 5, 1940; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

W. H. BAKER,  
ROBERT P. BRITT,  
H. T. LOGSDON,  
Committee.

**James H. Wright, L. U. No. 302***Initiated October 4, 1928*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, James H. Wright; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 302, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply mourn the loss of a Brother who has always been loyal and true to the principles of the labor movement; and

Whereas, we wish to extend to the bereaved family of our departed Brother, James H. Wright, our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the executive board minutes of Local Union No. 302, I. B. E. W., and that a copy be sent to the International Office with a request that they be published in the official Journal, and a copy be sent to the Contra Costa County Labor Journal with a request that they be published; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 302 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, James H. Wright.

E. A. LAWRENCE,  
Secretary.

**J. L. Tolson, L. U. No. 734***Initiated August 29, 1917*

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 734, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, J. L. Tolson, who passed from this life Monday, March 18, 1940, after a brief illness; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

W. H. BAKER,  
ROBERT P. BRITT,  
H. T. LOGSDON,  
Committee.

**Grover Cleveland West, L. U. No. 403***Initiated January 5, 1925*

Whereas the Almighty God, Supreme Ruler of the Universe, has seen fit, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved recording secretary and Brother, Grover C. West; and

Whereas Local Union No. 403, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost, in the passing of our Brother, a charter member, a loyal unionist, and a devoted member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss and extend to the members of his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of bereavement; therefore be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the lodge, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

R. J. LAWSON,  
C. H. HUNTER,  
L. E. ROXBURY,  
Committee.

**R. Nimmo, L. U. No. 561***Reinitiated July 17, 1939*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, R. Nimmo; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

C. GALLAGHER,  
R. EARDLEY,  
Committee.

**Jonathan E. Osborn, L. U. No. 259***Initiated January 26, 1915*

It is with deep feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 259, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Jonathan E. Osborn; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his bereaved family and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

R. W. CANNEY,  
G. W. BURKART,  
R. FISHER,  
P. J. DEAN,  
Committee.

T. McCARTHY, President.

**Fred Terwilliger, L. U. No. 139***Initiated January 1, 1920*

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow that we, as members of Local Union No. 139, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Fred Terwilliger; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and that we express our sympathy to the family, who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

W. A. WOOD,  
L. LEPPER,  
FLOYD BAUMAN,  
Committee.

**A. M. Grohe, L. U. No. 152***Initiated July 6, 1915*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, A. M. Grohe; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Grohe, Local Union No. 152, of the I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days to pay tribute to his memory and that we extend our sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

HARRY M. WATSON,  
J. A. WARD,  
A. A. WOOLMAN,  
Committee.

**Charles G. Neff, L. U. No. 725***Reinitiated August 2, 1937*

In recording the passing onward of Brother Charles G. Neff, Local Union No. 725, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, realizes the loss of a valued member. He was a Brother whose worth was appreciated by all who knew him; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sincere condolence to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That this local union, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

GEORGE F. FREDERICK,  
O. G. DREIMAN,  
A. D. ARMACOST,  
Committee.

**Jasper H. Kettering, L. U. No. B-465***Initiated March 5, 1937*

It is with sincere regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-465, I. B. E. W., record the death of our Brother, J. H. Kettering, on March 22, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. F. KESSLER,  
GEORGE P. DAIGLE,  
GEORGE GARRISON,  
Committee.

**John Foley, L. U. No. B-2***Initiated July 25, 1919*

It is with feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. B-2 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, John Foley; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

HOMER ATCHISON,  
L. C. BRADLEY,  
HARRY KUKENDALL,  
Committee.

**Taylor N. Dixon, L. U. No. 146***Initiated October 6, 1917*

It is with a feeling of sadness and regret that Local Union No. 146, I. B. E. W., records the passing of Brother Taylor N. Dixon, a loyal member and staunch friend. We shall miss him.

We extend to his bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of friends who share their loss.

In memory of Brother Taylor Dixon, our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall be sent to his bereaved family and to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

JOHN O. HERBRIG,  
Financial Secretary.

**E. B. ("Al") Minor, L. U. No. 332***Initiated January 20, 1903*

It is with sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. 332, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, E. B. Minor; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of Brother Minor.

RAY H. STEINER,  
Recording Secretary.

**John H. Rush, L. U. No. 124***Initiated April 14, 1908*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-124, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, John H. Rush, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas Brother Rush was one of our oldest members and served in various capacities as an official of this union; therefore be it

Resolved, that we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. A. MOOK,  
J. M. HENNESSY,  
H. WATSON,  
Committee.



DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM APRIL 1  
TO APRIL 30, 1940

L. U.	Name	Amount
465	J. H. Kettering	\$650.00
I. O.	George W. Gale	1,000.00
77	H. M. Hook	650.00
I. O.	J. V. Marlow	1,000.00
134	Leo Shea	1,000.00
134	John E. Dagon	650.00
358	William A. Morgan	1,000.00
785	Clarence A. Biggs	650.00
125	Timothy Donovan	1,000.00
734	C. C. Chivvis	1,000.00
134	F. P. McCarthy	818.18
913	Arthur Levy	475.00
589	James E. McSheffery	300.00
695	Clifford E. Frost	1,000.00
37	E. S. Williams	1,000.00
130	R. M. Lindsay, Jr.	650.00
948	H. W. Behlen	825.00
725	C. G. Neff	475.00
152	A. M. Grohe	1,000.00
134	H. E. Hitzman	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles Foley	1,000.00
48	H. L. Averill	1,000.00
9	A. H. Lods	825.00
403	G. C. West	1,000.00
I. O.	J. W. Goosherst	1,000.00
I. O.	Frank A. Thomas	1,000.00
780	William K. Tanner	1,000.00
3	Charles J. Duffy	1,000.00
340	Charles A. Packard	1,000.00
723	Tony E. Wappes	1,000.00
134	John Rolnicki	1,000.00
18	D. Herbert Winings	1,000.00
66	C. R. Pope	1,000.00
896	W. C. Norsworthy	300.00
963	Lyman Topliff	1,000.00
278	John B. Curtner	300.00
599	Chester J. Ayers	300.00
202	Ora Reynolds	1,000.00
134	Killian Bade	1,000.00
104	M. J. Wilcox	1,000.00
I. O.	E. B. Minor	1,000.00
I. O.	C. H. Millsbaugh	1,000.00
302	J. H. Wright	1,000.00
I. O.	P. C. Oechsle	1,000.00
1	J. C. Rucker	1,000.00
I. O.	T. W. Hanrahan	1,000.00
I. O.	L. D. Moulin	1,000.00
324	J. C. Estes	1,000.00
500	C. W. Seely	1,000.00
34	C. J. Meyers	475.00
I. O.	M. M. Canary	1,000.00
481	R. E. Parrish	1,000.00
333	L. E. White	1,000.00
124	J. E. Altis	1,000.00
I. O.	E. O'Day	1,000.00
84	L. L. Chapman	650.00
134	Harry Banks	1,000.00
2	John Foley	1,000.00
245	Robert E. Webber	825.00
I. O.	Jay G. Goss	1,000.00
134	E. B. Fogtman	1,000.00
I. O.	Joseph M. Crowley	1,000.00
466	John Richard Myers	50.00
770	B. R. French	1,000.00
213	A. Armstrong	1,000.00
702	Ernest Crawford	150.00
483	John F. Nixon	150.00
160	Jacob Bertuleit	150.00
561	Rye Nimmo	1,000.00
1037	T. R. Rothwell	1,000.00
Total		\$59,318.18

## ARNOLD SADDLES INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 239)

police laws to protect persons of property. The government itself admitted this in relation to the most notoriously lawless of all strikes, the sit-downs. The only purpose which the anti-trust laws can serve against labor is to suppress effective unionism.

Now, while bearing in mind what has previously been observed with regard to the propaganda value of statements of government officials, it will be recalled that the chiefs of the anti-trust division complacently and monotonously repeat that if labor has any criticism of the law, the place for remedy is not the Department of Justice but the Congress. Fortunately that precise idea occurred to labor two generations ago. Labor has been to Congress time after time and has been granted its requests. When the courts originally misconstrued the Sherman Act, labor sought additional legislation to clarify it. And in the Clayton Act labor got from Congress what it asked for. When the then incredible happened and the courts even misconstrued the Clayton amendments, labor again went to Congress and, to eliminate further misconstructions, that body *deprived the courts of their jurisdiction* in the matter out of which the principal abuse had arisen, namely, the injunction. In the past the abuses of the law have been the result of judicial legislation. Only recently has labor been confronted with *administrative* criminal legislation.

When William Green inquired about this surprising application of the anti-trust laws to labor in criminal proceedings on such a magnificent scale, Mr. Frank Murphy, then Attorney General, replied in part as follows: "As I said in my anti-trust statement of May 18, 1939, the policy of enforcement should not vary according to the individual views of the official charged with enforcement."

Splendid! The statement was of course given wide publicity. The policy it expressed was a sound one. Laws have been invalidated because of their partisan administration. But the impression which the statement conveys is that enforcement of the anti-trust laws has been and is consistent. That is a false impression. There has never been a comparable campaign.

Not only is the fact undeniable, but it has been publicly admitted, perhaps unwittingly, by the Justice Department. In an attempt to persuade labor and the public that—of all absurdities—the Sherman Act is a "charter of freedom for labor organizations," Thurman Arnold, on January 27, 1940, gave his opinion that the reason for the confusion on this subject "lies in 25 years of *private* prosecutions of labor under the Sherman Act by organizations charged with no public responsibility, many of whom have had the destruction of labor unions as their principal aim."

Yet, for precedents as to the applicability of the Sherman Act to labor, the government righteously points to the self-same decisions which its chief prosecuting officer denounces as prosecutions of publicly irresponsible private suitors and the cause of the confusion.

Arnold's logic sometimes tends to eclipse that which has brought renown to the comedian, Robert H. Benchley. Continuing his analysis of why labor leaders fail to understand his campaign, Arnold points out that "private corporations used the (Sherman) Act to police strikes a few years ago through the weapon of the injunction, and today through suits for treble damage. . . . *These suits have the potential power of crippling the entire labor movement. Even if labor wins, the cost of defense is staggering.*"

There is no criticism of that significant observation. But how can the same man

seriously propose the remedy which he does? Labor is now invited to rejoice because, for the first time, the enforcement which the Attorney General admitted "should not vary" is to be supplemented by criminal prosecutions against labor in a manner and on a scale which the Assistant Attorney General admits is unprecedented. The evils are to be remedied by increasing them. Labor shall be submitted to attack, not merely by private parties whose funds have some practical limit, but by a nation-wide attack by the government whose funds by comparison are virtually unlimited, and where, even if labor wins, the cost of defense will be many times multiplied! And as a by-product of this campaign, private suits are already increasing.

In the meantime government spokesmen proceed to smear labor's reputation, more effectively than any number of private suits could accomplish that result, by statements such as those of Assistant Attorney General M. Neil Andrews in an address before a gathering of American Legionnaires where he said: "The ranks of labor have been invaded by men who would do credit to Mr. Stalin or Mr. Hitler. . . . In my opinion, it is the height of un-Americanism for a racketeering labor leader to dominate a whole industry."

Mr. Andrews' own resort to demagogic tactics is suggestive of the men he mentions. The issue is not patriotism and he knows it. Labor's patriotism is above reproach. But labor will not soon forget that other infamous anti-labor program which dishonorably masked itself under the name, "The American Plan." Of this type of stratagem it has been aptly said, "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

And if the issue is racketeering, as great numbers of the public have been led to believe, then why proceed under the anti-trust laws? An anti-racketeering law was passed by Congress (a New Deal Congress at that) because the Department of Justice (under a New Deal Administration at that) advised Congress that:

"The (Sherman) Act is not well suited for prosecution of persons who commit acts of violence, intimidation, and extortion."

The law that Congress passed was drafted by the Department of Justice for use against racketeers. Why isn't that law being invoked? Is it because in order to obtain a conviction under that law it would be necessary to prove there had been racketeering?

What, after all, are these crimes of which labor is guilty? A survey of the conduct which Mal-edict Arnold has officially declared criminal brings to mind, with a shudder, the ancient English proverb, "New lords, new laws." For example, the jurisdictional strike.

There used to be a custom among the tyrants of old—now being revived by the modern tyrants—whereby they could make the going rough for persons they didn't like, but who were nevertheless law-abiding. It consisted of noting some innocent act of the intended victim and then declaring that in their sovereign wisdom that act had always been a crime. There is a clause in the American Constitution which prohibits Congress from doing that.

But since Arnold has declared the jurisdictional strike criminal, its nature might well be examined. The difference between what Arnold says a jurisdictional strike is, and what it is in fact, provides as enlightening an insight into the character of his program as is likely to be found.

In his celebrated announcement of November 19, 1939, in which he tried to explain a program in sorry need of explanation, Arnold said of jurisdictional strikes: "Their purpose is to make war on another union by attacking employers who deal with that union. There is no way the victim of such an attack may avoid it except by exposing himself to

## I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at -----

**\$9.00**



the same attack by another union." Such conduct, he concluded, has no reasonable connection with labor's "legitimate objectives" as he conceives them. The objective being unlawful, so is the means employed to achieve it.

Arnold's figure of speech is in extremely bad taste for one who would consider himself, or have others consider him, a responsible official. He gives a completely false picture to the entire problem. As a lawyer, and as a student of the history of the Sherman Act and its application, and especially of the Supreme Court's dissents which he presumes to honor, he should be familiar with the danger of framing legal issues in inaccurate, though picturesque, language. As Justice Holmes has remarked with reference to the viciousness of such practices in relation to the Sherman Act, "Much trouble is made by substituting other phrases assumed to be equivalent, which are reasoned from as if they are in the Act."

By calling such a controversy "war," it appears consistent to invoke the government's unquestioned power to suppress private wars. But, if a jurisdictional strike is "war" so is all competition. If the striking union's conduct is an "attack" on employers, then likewise a business firm "attacks" the employees of a rival business firm with which it competes. That such conduct is war in a legal sense is, of course, obviously ridiculous.

A jurisdictional strike is simply an organized stoppage of work growing out of union competition. The majority of such strikes arise from the introduction of new methods, processes or machinery which change the relationships between the men and their work and the required skills. Such strikes are in a sense symptoms of technological change. Former customs offer no solution for classifications of the new skill, and the terminology of union charters no longer fits the changed conditions.

"But," objects even the union "sympathizer" who is nevertheless a stranger to labor's controversies, "since in any event those employed will be members of organized labor, why all the fuss?"

There's the rub. To those on the outside it is merely a matter of statistics. But to the unions involved and their respective leaders it is a matter of particular human beings. There are not enough jobs for all and the question is, which men and their families are to be thrown in distress by the loss of their jobs. To the unions the issues at stake are work opportunities for their respective members and the preservation of the union. Wage scales and working conditions are absolutely without value if the men are without jobs.

Arnold's contention that such activities have no legitimate relation to conditions of work and wages is absolutely out of accord with the facts. But merely because Arnold's understanding is dull, does the conduct of a group of men engaged lawfully in the struggle for existence—and this is no figure of speech—become criminal because another group of men is also trying to survive? Society at large, and not these men, is responsible for the conditions which make such struggles.

It is a mistake to attribute jurisdictional differences to the mechanism of the A. F. of L.'s basis of organization, or to assume that the C. I. O.'s form of organization will of itself abolish or even reduce such differences, either as a matter of fact or theory. As long as labor unions are human associations, certain groups which feel they have a grievance are liable to assert their freedom.

Of course a labor dictator might abolish such disputes, just as a political dictator

might abolish unions—and then everything else. But these performances are not solutions. Need more be said about dictators when their foul deeds stand for all the world to behold?

Organization along the lines of skill exists, not as a result of dogma, but of experience. This type of organization has been preferred in the long run because it gives the worker more grounds of common interest with his fellows and more liberty of opportunity in employment. But this experience has not been universal, and where it has been otherwise the American Federation of Labor has adapted itself to the reality.

If there are those who, nevertheless, feel that this particular problem is so simple that the C. I. O. has solved it, let them meditate on the biggest question on the labor horizon: Has the C. I. O. the potentiality of precipitating the greatest jurisdictional strike in labor history?

Of course it is true that jurisdictional strikes cause discord in the ranks of labor. And it is for this reason, and not because they are criminal (Department of Justice: please copy), that the American Federation of Labor has condemned them. The ideal solution for these disputes as for others, according to sound labor philosophy is by negotiation. But this isn't an ideal world, even though Arnold may have issued a decree that it become so.

On the other hand, the world of jurisdictional disputes is not nearly as bad as the boisterousness of Arnold and his colleagues would seem to indicate. The overwhelming number of jurisdictional disputes are settled by negotiation within the ranks of labor. Of the total number of strikes in 1939, only 2.8 per cent were jurisdictional, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and they accounted for less than one per cent of the total man-days idle on account of strikes. The corresponding figures for 1938 were 1.9 per cent and 7/10 of one per cent, respectively.

The question remains, then, what is the Department of Justice driving at? Is it Arnold's view that competition is lawful only when engaged in by certain classes of Americans? Is it his intention to use the anti-trust laws to suppress competition when undertaken by the working class with whom he has no sympathy? And, if he is successful in driving the workers into the "one big union" of his choosing, would he then suppress that union as a monopoly in violation of the identical laws which prohibited competition?

No wonder labor stands aloof from Arnold's proffer of friendship. It would be shortsighted, if not blind, to do otherwise.

## REGULATED MARKETING

(Continued from page 244)

decade is a long time, after a manner of measurement, but in great fundamental research of this kind a decade is not a long time, and the matter of two months or three months on the date of September 1 for a certain type of commercial operation is small in comparison."

Chairman Fly explained the present situation in telecasting, with the receivers of the different systems synchronized to their own particular transmitter by comparing it to railroads running on different gauges of track. He also compared it to a lock and key. "The receiver has a relation to the transmitter very much as a lock has to a key," explaining that the key fits only a lock made for it, and if the locks are changed the keys become valueless.

"In a few months we may be able to fix these basic standards, thus giving the

industry an opportunity to get onto the standard gauge track. But we do not think that we ought to risk now the freezing of standards upon one particular system, thus snuffing out competing systems or else inviting the competing systems in to create the jumble which you would have if you had three or four gauges of railroad track. . . .

"If the type of transmitter is deadlocked down to the type of receiver which the R. C. A. puts out today, under an intensive and extensive sales campaign, there is a great probability that your industry will be locked down there for a long time to come."

Senator Wheeler commented, "If he is correct, then the question is whether or not it is in the public interest to let one group with its patents tie it up so that everybody who wants a program has to receive it over that particular transmitter."

## FUTURE STANDARDS FORECAST

"I think within a year," Chairman Fly continued, "we will probably be at that point that all the opposing forces in the industry by that time can agree upon the standard gauge for these operations."

A glowing picture of the future of television industry was painted by President David Sarnoff of R. C. A., whose company, he said, is ready to embark on a nation-wide transmission service if a commercial license is granted. He talked of a billion-dollar industry with double the present employment in radio manufacturing. He scoffed at the idea that future changes in telecasting would make present-day receivers obsolete, declaring that the receivers could be adapted at a cost of only about \$40 at any time the purchaser wished. Senator Wheeler asked whether R. C. A. sets could be made flexible enough to receive programs sent by transmitting equipment of other manufacturers. (DuMont is the only manufacturer at present doing this.)

Mr. Sarnoff answered that this could be done at a cost of about \$40 extra per set but would not be justified, as his company at present leads in transmitting programs. Later questions led him to reduce his estimate of the extra expense to \$30, \$20 and finally it appeared with mass production the cost might be below \$10 a set. (Not an enormous increase in cost to a \$400 set.) In the next day's hearings Manton Davis, vice president of R. C. A., told the committee his company will redesign their receivers so that it will be possible to tune in on any sending equipment.

"If Mr. Sarnoff would put on the market receivers that would receive Philco and DuMont and any other reasonably anticipated signal so that the public would have a choice, that would alleviate the situation greatly," said Chairman Fly.

As the radio receiver of the future will combine sound reception and television, monopoly control in this industry would go far toward controlling public opinion, is the thought that occurs to your reporter. Workers in the industry probably have a better chance to get good wages and conditions, more union agreements, under the present competitive conditions than they would under concentrated corporate control.

Senator Wheeler's committee apparently was satisfied with the position taken by the



FCC and will table the Lundeen resolution. President Roosevelt also backed the commission. The commission, therefore, still has power to control the air channels and to regulate to considerable extent the future development of the television industry. While its ruling has not yet been released at the date of this writing there is no doubt it will be such as to safeguard competition in the industry. Within a year probably it will be possible for the competing systems to agree on a standard telecast set-up for all receiving and sending stations and then the industry will be ready to step out in earnest.

### SKETCHES

(Continued from page 250)

av him. I jumped up in front av him, an' says:

"Ye d—d coward. To hit a little man like that, whin he was off av his feet!" Roden was tough. He rushed right in on me an' clinched. I druv a stiff left uppercut to his jaw an' tore loose, I give him a shove that sent him staggerin' back, an' as he rushed right in, wide open, to clinch, I stopped him wid a hard right, that had me weight behind it, in the face an' he wint down, dazed. The door shot open wid a bang an' Big Mike come bargin' in an' shouted:

"What's all the row about, an' who started it? If there's anny fightin' to be done I'll do it meself." He turned to Tim Higgins, who was a quiet fellow who'd been out wid him several winters, an' said:

"What's the trouble, Tim?" Tim told him what had happened. Mike turned on Roden, who was jus' gettin' up, an' barks out: "Wan more break outa you, Roden, an' you get yer time, an' that goes for anny wan else that starts anny rough house." Aftter Mike wint out, while the gang was sore at Roden for the way he treated Jules, yet, outside av a few muttered curses, they all quieted down an' in a little while the old wood-sawing bee started an' drowned out all ither sounds.

### WHY DID ARNOLD REFUSE TO USE LAW?

(Continued from page 236)

The other case (19 Fed. Supp. 285) was one wherein an indictment charged the head of a local union and a lawyer with having unlawfully obtained money from an employer by the use of, attempt to use, and threat to use, force, violence and coercion.

After the evidence for the government was presented, which apparently showed only that the lawyer had received the money, the labor official raised the question whether there was any evidence to go to the jury to show his guilt and the court held that there was no such evidence.

Because the facts may be considered as somewhat typical of the origin of such charges, they are detailed here at some length as briefed from the opinion of the court.

A local union was threatening to call a strike for the purpose of increasing wages and bettering working conditions in its vicinity. Circular letters were sent out to two or three hundred employers in the area. This letter called attention to the then alleged undesirable wages and working conditions, and pointed out the advantage of having these unfavorable conditions removed. A copy was received by a

certain employer who became alarmed over the threatened interruption of his business. He tried for several weeks to get in personal communication with the labor official but without success. He appealed to friends and it was through them that the lawyer got in touch with him. The testimony showed that the lawyer began to assure the employer in the most positive terms of his ability as a lawyer, as a "fixer," and as a politician, and he assured the employer that he could "fix" the labor official. Friends advised against it, believing and so stating, that neither the lawyer nor anyone else could "fix" the labor official. The employer, however, paid the lawyer the sum of \$5,000 which the lawyer told the employer and other witnesses was for the labor official and not for himself.

The testimony further showed that the lawyer brought about a meeting between the employer, the labor official and himself in the presence of witnesses. At this conference the employer wanted to know what he could do in order to prevent his business from being interrupted. The labor official told him to have his men join the union and for him to pay the union scale of wages that others were paying, or had agreed to pay. The employer demurred at this request, stating that most of his men were satisfied with their wages, and he would not let any of them join the union. The employer later asked if it would be satisfactory for about eight of his men to join the union, the remainder to be permitted to be non-members. The labor official said this could not be done, whereupon something was said about the loss of business, that it would go to competitors. The labor official said that unless all the men joined the union and signed, there was no basis for agreement. The argument finally became so heated on both sides that the labor official picked up his hat and left the conference.

The defendant labor official was discharged by the court.

### SAGA OF SAM

(Continued from page 249)

cumstances brought this then powerful organization into conflict with the little New York local of cigar makers. Thus was the battle joined between trade unionism and the loose industrial organization of the Knights. That Gompers stuck by his principles; that trade unionism proved itself the correct form for American workers, have made the American Federation of Labor the dominant labor organization of the North American continent.

When this idea was nebulously shaping itself in the minds of a few, young Sam Gompers was beginning to be noticed at labor gatherings. In stature noticeably short (he barely reached five feet four inches) it was his legs that were disproportioned; his trunk was that of a powerfully built man. He wore a dark walrus moustache and a small tuft of hair on his chin. As may be deduced from his photographs of this period, he carried

himself with the determined, fearless air of a man of purpose. The year 1881, the A. F. of L. had its beginning. Gompers, who was at first chairman of its legislative committee, rose by sheer zeal and activity to its presidency in 1883. Thereafter, save for one short period, the names of Gompers and the federation were inextricably linked. Ethelbert Stewart, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, who knew Gompers at this time, said the federation was Sam's Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

### CRATES FOR CHAIRS

And here the motion picture must faithfully depict the federation's first office, an eight by 10 room donated by the Cigar Makers union, furnished by Gompers (who had no funds) with a kitchen table, a child's writing desk, some crates to be used for chairs, and empty tomato boxes as filing cases.

Pure trade unionism, free of socialism, free of politics, free—in later years—of the taint of communism—was Gompers' creed. Through times of labor strife, through panic and hard times, through persecution of labor from high authorities, he held the federation together. The bloody strikes of Homestead, Pullman, and Leadville may flash on the screen with a crackle of shots. Then the greater thunder of guns from Manila harbor as Spanish rule is blasted from Cuba. Meantime the federation pressing ever forward, stood at last on firm ground as the Knights dwindled gradually away. Its offices were moved to Washington. Gompers embarked on a persistent campaign for the eight-hour day.

Gene Debs' American Railway Union, and the Industrial Workers of the World, both attempts at mass unionism, rose up, had their little day and dwindled to nothing. Gompers frequently clashed with the Socialist Party. In his debate with Morris Hillquit he set forth the fundamental differences between his policies and theirs. Giant industries grew in a welter of labor conflict. William J. Burns and the National Association of Manufacturers were bitter enemies of the unions. Labor used the boycott as its secondary weapon until brought up by the profound shock of the Danbury Hatters' case.

It will be a temptation to linger over the colorful impressions of Theodore Roosevelt, Champ Clark, Bob LaFollette, as Gompers gained political influence and began to secure national labor legislation. Like the script-writer, we are finding it difficult to know what to select from the many dramatic and significant contacts of this rich life. The World War—Gompers on a national stage, encouraging labor to do its utmost for democracy and America, feted by the great, receiving President Woodrow Wilson who came to speak to the convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1917. But never in Old Sam's life was it wholly peace, even within the federation. His was the never-ending battle. On the one hand there were unwilling followers to persuade or coerce; on the other, recognition for labor to be secured from the government. Another great chapter to be pictured would be Gompers' relations with the international labor movement abroad and with the European trade unions, which culminated in the formation of the International Labor Organization.

In August, 1918, into the magnificent throne room of the King and Queen of England, strode the powerful, squat figure

### I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**



of Sam Gompers, to be presented to their majesties and most cordially received. He had come to fight down the defeatism of the socialists—to whip up the fighting spirit of labor for victory in the war. As Ray Stannard Baker says, "He told British, French and Italian labor leaders what they must do to be saved."

And after the war? An antiunion, wage cutting crusade of the industrialists, "back to normalcy" with Harding, Gompers disillusioned, heart-broken, yet never ready to quit. Sick, failing in eyesight, saddened by betrayal, he turned toward the warm friendship of the labor organizations of Mexico, and gave them his help by forming the Pan American Federation of Labor. It is comforting to remember that the scarred veteran's end came after a visit to this sunny country where he was hailed and adulated as labor's greatest hero.

### MOUNTAINS OF EVIDENCE

(Continued from page 240)

alleged unfair labor practices. Further encouragement of recalcitrant employers rests in a clause that no more than six months' back pay might be ordered for any employee found to have been discharged for union activities.

### EXTRACTS TEETH OF LAW

Proceeding further gently to extract the teeth of the law, the Smith bill,

through a series of far-reaching amendments, strikes at the fundamental theory underlying our whole system of administrative law—the foundation of a hundred highly specialized quasi-judicial agencies through which our federal government operates.

Complaining that the NLRB performs its role of "judge, jury and prosecutor" without sufficient separation of administrative and judicial functions, the Smith group would open the entire NLRB proceedings to court review, inviting the courts to superimpose their own opinions for NLRB orders.

The Smith bill would require hearings to be conducted "in accordance with rules of evidence applicable in district courts" and that "a preponderance of testimony" be necessary to establish violation of the Act—provisions from which quasi-judicial agencies are traditionally exempt.

In addition the present labor board would be shorn of all its duties except judicial ones—holding hearings, supervising elections and issuing findings and orders. To perform all investigating and prosecuting functions an administrator would be appointed by the President. The initiation of all proceedings would be at his discretion; presumably he would sail close to the wind of incumbent politics.

The effect of these modifications is not readily discernible. But it is apparent that cases brought into court could be protracted indefinitely or thrown out upon slight technicalities.

Numerous other proposals for amending the Labor Relations Act have been offered in Congress in addition to the Smith bill. Of these the most seriously considered is one sponsored by Representative Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey, chairman of the House Committee on Labor.

Like the Smith minority report, the Norton bill urges the provisions for the enlargement of the board to five members and the granting of employer petitions for employee elections. Beyond that it would require the board to recognize the validity of union contracts with employers until expiration or for at least a year.

A mandatory proviso to protect craft organizations from encroachment by other unions stipulates that "where a majority of a particular craft so decide, the board shall designate the craft as a unit for bargaining purposes."

The Norton bill has the full support of the A. F. of L. By contrast the C. I. O. has urged Congress to prohibit the board from "carving out" small craft units from established industrial units.

### JOHN JOSEPH DUFFY APPOINTED VICE PRESIDENT

Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has announced the appointment of John Joseph Duffy, international representative, as vice president to fill the vacancy left by the death of C. J. McGlogan.

### HOW TO LAY OUT

(Continued from page 247)

or over-running of machinery, opening switches under load, fuse blow-out flashes and explosions.

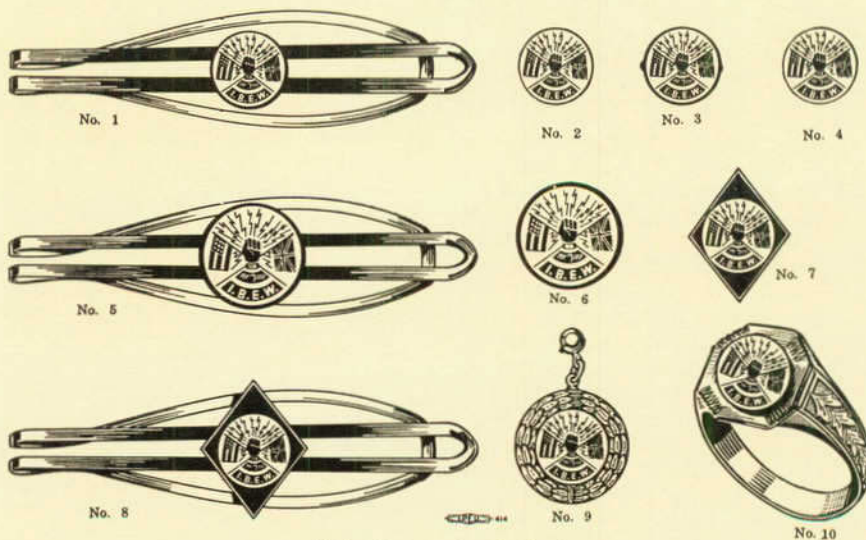
During installation it is well to ascertain whether all lugs and terminals are electrically secure and that all buses and tap-off contacts are clean, securely clamped or bolted, in proper contact alignment, and to determine that all A. C. feeders are free of inductive heating in conduits, metal ducts and bus clamps and that heavy resistors are properly ventilated and isolated from massed conductors.

Wiring in damp places must be protected from moisture and the conduits be suitably drained and all coupling and outlet connections be leaded and the devices installed in damp places must be designed for such conditions.

All copper surfaces where subjected to corrosive acids and gases should be coated to prevent corrosion or have enclosures designed to exclude injurious effects.

In hazardous atmospheres, such as those containing dust, vapors, lints or liquid, the electrical equipment should be

### ENAMELLED EMBLEMATIC JEWELRY FOR I. B. E. W. MEMBERS



(All Cuts actual size)

No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp	\$.80
No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	.85
No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.60
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.60
No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.00
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.50
No. 8—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	2.25
No. 9—10 kt. Gold Vest Slide Charm	4.00
No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring	9.00

Order from

G. M. Bugniazet, Secretary

1200 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

**ELECTRICAL EDUCATOR**

LEARN ELECTRICITY—EASY AS A, B, C. Key to theory and practice. Applications, Rules, Calculations and Inside Information on Maintenance and repair of Electrical Appliances, Motors, Wiring, Lighting, Switchboards, Transformers, Batteries, Armatures, Generators, Radio Ignition, Welding—1000 pages, 2000 diagrams—a reliable reference. Trouble saving information. AUDELS' HANDY BOOK OF PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY. Price \$4. Let us mail it to you for free trial; pay \$1 a month if satisfied. Order today!

Theo. Audel & Co., 49 W. 23d St. New York, Dept. EEE



isolated from such exposures or the equipment be of such specifications to provide maximum protection.

The entire wiring, control and layout should be based on flexibility, adaptability, adequateness for smoothness of production with "step saving" as a paramount factor.

*Grateful acknowledgment is made to Anaconda Wiring Survey, Electrical Engineers Handbook, for some ideas used in this article.*

## KNOTTY TRADE QUESTIONS

(Continued from page 251)

the size of some feeder wires which are not accessible enough to measure with a wire gauge?

**Question No. 35.** What is meant by 98 per cent conductivity in referring to copper conductors?

**Question No. 36.** What is a "wheatstone bridge?"

## LIGHT ON THE BOUNDING MAIN

**Question No. 37.** We are putting on a storage battery for emergency and night lighting service. What precaution is necessary when connecting feeder to generator bus at the switchboard?

**Question No. 38.** In a lead-acid storage

battery, how can positive and negative plates be distinguished?

**Question No. 39.** What protective equipment should be provided in the circuit breaker for the emergency storage battery?

**Question No. 40.** What is useful life guaranteed by manufacturers on new incandescent lamps of standard types?

**Question No. 41.** What is resulting effect of burning 110 volt lamp on a circuit with voltage maintained at 115 volts?

**Question No. 42.** What is resulting effect of burning a 115 volt lamp on a circuit with voltage maintained at 110 volts?

**Question No. 43.** In making tests on some salvaged incandescent lamps, both carbon and tungsten filament types, discrepancies were found to exist between the resistance measured with an ohm-meter and that obtained by taking the voltage and dividing by the current in actual lighting test. What is wrong?

**Question No. 44.** What is a lumen?

**Question No. 45.** What is the wattage of the new fluorescent tube lamps, and what is their lumen output?

**Question No. 46.** What is the resistance of the normally healthy human body to the flow of electric current?

**Question No. 47.** How much electric current will kill a person?

**Question No. 48.** What is the unit of conductance and what relation is it to the unit of resistance?

## A. C. POWER WIRING

NEW BOOK  
FOR ELECTRICAL MEN  
Recently Published

★

Makes the Tough Jobs Easy

Here is the one book every electrician needs. Makes heavy power wiring jobs as easy as simple house wiring. Use for study or quick reference. Saves time. Saves embarrassment of getting stuck on a job. Makes money for the user. Flexible hand-book style with more than 480 pages and 647 illustrations. Send name and address on post card and ask for "A. C. Power Wiring" by Wolber and Rose. When postman delivers, deposit \$4.00 plus few cents postage with him. If not satisfied, return in 3 days and money will be refunded.

## OTHER HELPFUL BOOKS

**House Wiring** by same authors NEW EDITION. Includes revised National Electric Code. 40 pages. 669 illus. \$2.50.  
**D. C. Power Wiring.** Includes motors, switchboard, etc. 497 pages, 533 illus. \$3.50.

Pay postman on delivery. Ask for catalogue of other practical books.

GOODHEART-WILCOX CO., Dept. 610,  
2009 Michigan Ave., Chicago

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	.50	Ledger sheets for above, per 100.....	2.25
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	.90	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.25	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Day.....	1.75	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	1.75
Carbon for Receipt Books.....	.05	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	3.50
Charters, Duplicate.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	1.75
Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	25.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	3.50
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts).....	1.75
Single copies.....	.10	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	3.50
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts).....	3.50
Emblem, Automobile.....	1.25	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts).....	1.75
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts).....	.75
Labels, Decalcomania (large), per 100.....	.20	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.25
Labels, Decalcomania (small), per 100.....	.15	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.25
Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50	Receipt Holders, each.....	.30
Labels, Neon, per 100.....	.20	Research weekly report cards, per 100.....	1.00
Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.20	Seal, cut of.....	4.00
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.35	Seal (pocket).....	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index.....	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.40
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.30
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	2.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	3.75		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages (Extra Heavy Binding).....	8.00		
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs.....	12.50		

## FOR E. W. B. A.

Book, Minute.....	1.50	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100.....	7.50
Charters, Duplicates.....	.50	Single Copies.....	.10
Reinstatement Blanks, per 100.....	.75	Rituals, each.....	.25

## ENLIST

### enlist

in the Women's Field Army of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, and help in the intensive war against this disease.

### educate

yourself and others to recognize early symptoms that may indicate cancer.

### save

some of the 150,000 who may die this year unless promptly treated. Early cancer can be cured.

join your  
local unit  
now!

or send your  
enlistment fee  
of \$1.00 to

AMERICAN SOCIETY  
for the  
CONTROL of CANCER  
350 Madison Ave., N. Y.



METAL



LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.



**Question No. 49.** What is the meaning of the prefixes "Kilo," "Milli," "Mega" and "Micro?"

**Question No. 50.** How can resistance be measured with a volt-meter?

**Question No. 51.** What is the difference in the energy of a direct current line carrying 100 amperes at 230 volts and an alternating current line carrying the same values of current and voltage (single phase)?

### WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 254)

#### VITAMIN E

Vitamin E is essential for reproduction and is known as the anti-sterility vitamin. It occurs in many foods in small quantities, but the germ of the wheat grain is an especially rich source. Also found in quantity in vegetable oils, green lettuce, and a number of vegetables. Not readily destroyed by heat.

#### VITAMIN G (RIBOFLAVIN)

Effect on nutrition not fully understood as yet, but believed to play a part in the chemical processes of all living cells. In experimental animals, a deficiency of Vitamin G results in retarded growth, loss of hair, and nutritional cataract.

Not easily destroyed in cooking except when soda or other alkaline substances are present. Dissolves in cooking water, however, which should be saved and used.

**Excellent sources:** Liver, kidneys, heart, lean meats, eggs, cheese, milk (dried, whole or skim), milk (evaporated), milk (condensed), turnip tops, beet tops, kale, mustard greens, wheat germ, rice polishings, peanuts, soybeans.

**Good sources:** Milk, fresh (whole or skimmed), buttermilk, whey, peas, lima beans, spinach, water cress, collards, endive, broccoli, green lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, beets, pears, avocados, prunes, mangoes, peaches, wheat (whole grain), dried legumes.

**Fair sources:** Bananas, dried figs, grapefruit, oranges, apricots, guavas, papayas, muskmelons, apples.

#### PELLAGRA-PREVENTING FACTOR (NICOTINIC ACID)

Pellagra, common in some parts of the country where families are known to live on a limited and inadequate variety of foods, now appears to be chiefly due to a deficiency of nicotinic acid. Early symptoms of pellagra are loss of appetite, loss of weight, general weakness; more acute symptoms are sore mouth, digestive and nervous disturbances, skin eruptions, particularly on the hands, arms, feet and legs. The best sources of the pellagra-preventing factor are lean meat, chicken, liver, leafy green vegetables, and legumes (peas and beans).

**Good to fair sources:** Liver, salmon, rabbit, fresh beef, corned beef, lean pork, chicken, buttermilk, egg yolk, skim milk (fresh or dried), evaporated milk, haddock, green peas, collards, turnip greens,

kale, tomato juice, cowpeas, soybeans, green cabbage, spinach, mustard greens, wheat germ, peanut meal, dried green peas.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 255)

various auxiliaries' belonging to the committee and also stressed calling for the union label when making purchases. Sister Arisman, vice president of the Label League, extended an invitation to the auxiliary members to join the league. Two other guests present at this meeting were Sister Holderman, president of Local No. 83, and Sister Marquette, the vice president.

The social meeting for April was held on the twenty-fourth at the home of Sister Pierce, 3711 Collis Avenue. The potluck luncheon system with the serving in charge of Sister Sisson, chairman of the social committee, and her helpers, Sisters Koepke, Lester and Woods, is proving a great success. After lunch "500" and bridge were played, Sister Ohlman winning the prize in "500" and Sister Weare in bridge.

(Correction: At the March social Sister Heywood won first prize—instead of Sister Ohlman.)

The members and prospective members present were Mesdames Pierce, Smith, Underwood, Woods, Frizelle, Koepke, Heywood, Lester, Sisson, Ohlman, Ericson, Silkwood, Darrough, Romines, Montgomery, Palmer, Weare, Adrian, Reynolds, McGee, Judd, Atwater, Koeb and Gahagan.

MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN,  
3629 Atlantic St.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

On April 6 the women's auxiliary to L. U. No. 26 celebrated their second anniversary at the Casino Royal. The table was beautifully decorated and the members were each presented with a lovely corsage of Talisman roses. Mrs. Hellman, the president, was presented with a special corsage of gardenias.

A very tasty dinner and evening's entertainment were enjoyed by the members and their husbands. Mr. and Mrs. Clem Preller were special guests, which helped to make our evening pleasant.

After being served a most delicious dinner we all enjoyed dancing, and the floor show was admired by all.

The flowers which decorated our table so beautifully were sent to Brother George Bucholtz, who was ill.

We are now entering into our third year. Our new officers are: Mrs. Laura Johnston, president; Mrs. Arthur Lowe, vice president; Mrs. Beulah Hope, secretary; Mrs. Pauline Best, treasurer.

Our success depends on the cooperation of our members, so let's pull with our new officers and do all we can to lend a hand in their new undertaking.

Mrs. Hellman, our retiring president, was presented with a lovely floor lamp to show our appreciation for being so faithful and loyal during her two years of service.

At the last meeting of each month we celebrate the members' birthdays which have taken place during the month. At the

last meeting in April, three members' birthdays were celebrated—Mrs. Girardi, Mrs. McChesney and Mrs. Cox. Each was presented with a lovely gift. The members' husbands joined us and refreshments were served.

The party was enjoyed by all immensely.  
MRS. ROBERT COX,  
5909 Seventh St., N. W.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

In June, 1939, a number of wives of L. U. No. B-569 members gathered at the home of Mrs. Prudy Alcaraz to discuss formation of a women's auxiliary. It was decided that an auxiliary could be formed beneficial to both the wives and the members of Local No. B-569. A communication was addressed to the local union asking their cooperation and requesting a charter be granted. Temporary officers were elected and at subsequent meetings a constitution and by-laws were drafted and adopted.

On the evening of November 8, 1939, the president of the local union, Austin H. Johnson, presented the charter and installed the permanent officers. Charter members are as follows: Bettie Nolet, president; Prudence Alcaraz, vice president; Dolores Jaques, secretary; Lydia Dunne, treasurer; Alyce A. Gonyea, Leta B. Johnson, Viola M. Garnett, Elfrieda M. Adams, Edna M. Jensen, Elizabeth M. Lab, Virginia M. Guyot, Roberta G. Young, Ann Sullivan, Mabel G. Small, Naomi C. Miller, Ruth E. Nothwang, Marie Shaw, Mary Moon, Sylvia B. Love, Margaret R. Thompson and Mabel E. Woods. The latter three, the president and secretary constitute the executive board.

Meetings are held twice each month, the business meeting being on the second Wednesday in the local union executive board room, 227 E Street. The fourth Wednesday is a social meeting and usually held at the home of a member.

The objects of this organization are to promote social contacts between local members and their families, to encourage the demand for the union label of every nature, to encourage the purchase of union made goods and to encourage organized labor generally.

The membership fee is 50 cents and dues 25 cents per month. The wife, daughter, mother or sister of a member in good standing of Local No. B-569, over 16 years of age, is eligible to membership in the auxiliary, provided that the daughter or sister is single or widowed.

Meetings have been very successful with exceptionally good attendance on both business and social nights. Our social meeting in April will be held at the North Park Lion's Club Hall, 2926 University Avenue, Saturday evening, April 20. All members of the local and their families are invited for a potluck dinner at 6 p. m., to be followed by a card party. Prizes for the "winnahs." Dancing will complete the evening's entertainment. Each family is requested to bring one dish of food. Mrs. Buddy Thompson, Talbot 2072, should be contacted so everyone won't bring "corned beef and cabbage." There will be a charge of 25 cents per person.

Wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of L. U. No. B-569 members are cordially invited to join the auxiliary. Please contact Mrs. Betty Lab, Randolph 5464, chairman of the membership committee, for further information.

DOLORES JAKES,  
Secretary.

(Editor's Note: Sorry we could not reproduce your charter.)

### THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size.

**\$ .85**



# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 12 TO APRIL 10, 1940

L. U. I. O.—	L. U. B-9—(Cont.)	L. U. B-50—(Cont.)	L. U. 88—(Cont.)	L. U. B-134—(Cont.)	L. U. B-202—	L. U. 253—
168861 170240	540451 540940	257081 257190	305726 305727	297001 297750	B 275670 275673	62328 62346
B-1—	10—	52—	90—	537001 537750	275673 323614	756726 756731
B 244930 244939	91308 91322	191251 191666	350307 350411	953213 953250	470799 471000	255—
376449 376500	12—	868879 868993	93—	957505 957750	477001 477145	79512 79519
387211 387262	747710 747725	B-53—	58549 58558	216523 216552	B 899559 899760	395949 395968
564751 565022	16—	283951 284047	B-95—	279683 279710	993090 993147	257—
B 818312 818488	202621	B 697238 697269	219245 219298	B 286305	401412 401425	475307 475331
947121 947160	B-17—	55—	310787 310790	279683 279710	621461 621462	259—
986026 986050	337107 337111	936287 936306	99—	B 286305	246270 246272	465246 465249
AJ 6045 6077	B 452632 452643	B-56—	47099 47115	141—	483751 483762	787094 787125
AJ 159 200	508851 509500	66447 66448	49843 50173	143—	992232 992250	262—
AJ 271 400	B-18—	150011 150039	127042 127055	347261 347279	191616 191627	B-263—
AJ 402 3162	B 137630 137640	767330 767360	100—	619949 620036	21549 21552	237393 237535
AJ 3201 3538	433514 434167	B 753601 753602	897597 897644	6807 6809	51439 51469	B 309360 309363
AJ 3601 3884	590468 590520	B-57—	101—	(Orig.)	130591 130595	919917 919964
AJ 4001 4122	B 811847 812153	B 65251 66250	128143 128147	145—	12445 12450	B 999121 999287
AJ 4201 42.2	970431 970455	B 136984 136995	B-102—	148611 148614	659351 659370	265—
AJ 4401 4419	26—	250481	279521 279544	197137 197153	55661 55720	269—
AJ 4601 4666	34223 34317	B 179778 720000	934371 934475	280755 280865	21549 21552	71226 71250
4Ap 986 987	75863 75872	987260 987292	104—	585751 585804	51439 51469	875251 875356
4Ap 1 47	926446 926449	59—	186361 186900	251981 252000	130591 130595	271—
4Ap 201 231	133 146	528752 528872	550170 550171	312087 312091	B 237232 237239	B-272—
DH 198 283	352691 353093	584623 584632	306165 306168	750548 750594	804745 804820	B 720968 720977
DBM 1289 1330	907794 907800	60—	469027 469035	988940 988942	131473 131476	275—
DBM 1425 1443	27—	380353 380355	B 291484 291504	150—	645013 645040	757155 757189
DBM 1618 1624	28—	471131 471240	B-106—	576154 576175	645403 645440	984036 984046
DBM 1804 1805	129711 129730	924 950	B 324936 324947	228806 228845	978969 979331	B-276—
EAp 1682 193	156001 156166	235831 236110	B 339314	13292 31293	388801 388830	268473
F 193 194	771159 771300	790842 790867	769999 770034	138201 138300	402762 402767	674781 674879
H 2883 2935	928168 928202	B-65—	964238 964248	156—	22572 22573	B 864850 864869
H 3092 3127	30—	230891 231000	107—	22572 22573	837268 837285	277—
H 3210 3213	398528 398539	518251 518326	612137 612148	119840 119878	88535 88538	55246 55340
H 3403 3435	31—	990331 990356	B-108—	837268 837285	755841 755868	209998 210000
I 5836 6000	123938 123946	B-66—	28331 28384	158—	977701 977702	425408
I 6081 6200	B 273502 273529	223942 224560	241501 241890	234544 234564	B-216—	976501
I 6292 6400	399079 399090	390654 390677	179490 180000	6374 6421	B 344408	278—
I 6455 6558	309729 309750	B 310262 310263	105411 105527	195549	605857 605859	4100 4104
I 6603 6716	526501 526859	B 815816 816030	B 316803 316804	272907 272966	150901 150904	126796 126827
I 6801 6849	32—	872164 872176	B-110—	421735 421740	B 751801 751808	280—
I 7001 7131	137942 138000	67—	82446 82449	116024 116093	550011 550021	281—
I 7201 7227	584251 584252	368598 368611	472218 472500	914284 914298	151501 151550	284—
IAp 281	33—	68—	561001 561311	169—	B 344723 344736	285—
OA 21732 21800	155701 155714	148591 148597	61001 61004	226672 226673	606199 606215	290—
OA 21851 21908	247499 247500	991822 991871	B 700479 700500	746272 746303	B 753301 753323	291—
OA 22309 22394	35—	69—	B 873001 873050	800619 800628	109489 109496	291—
OA 22420 22440	25168 25257	413210 413216	111—	522023 522095	195046 195142	B-292—
OA 22601 22610	158320 158324	70—	77178 77191	122822 122938	99017	311762 312000
OA 22801 22813	36—	273656 273705	113—	417482 417521	615567 615610	338011 338013
OA 23001 23021	B 273996	378856 378862	114—	166500	88278 88287	571501 571656
XG 79535 79555	22076	76—	43533	225001 225210	391434 391449	B 722028 722063
BF 39 228	44291	197251 197260	708646 708696	592801 592805	193112 193118	293—
BF 472 558	468094 468125	200131 200250	934854 934856	885376 885403	807651 807700	295—
BF 801 931	B 720086 720095	B-77—	114—	76936 76938	B 341821 341830	301—
BF 1291 1262	37—	B 127183 127202	215433 215440	147348 147372	63945	755560 755568
BF 1601 1613	64931 64948	163961 165000	115—	662726 662758	608568 608598	B-302—
BL 62 140	B-38—	383976 384000	393404 393412	387644 387657	438643 438675	B 274321
BL 549 663	78996 79090	408751 409153	64819 64820	525332 525366	302565 302574	278289 278429
BL 864 928	104357 104369	637501 638357	930034 930048	498670 498742	937802 937830	390878 390880
BL 1201 1204	B 270346 270348	639751 639780	117—	200421 200447	385237 385238	967296 967333
BLQ 8606 8617	810466 810640	B 702346 702526	741593 741600	61035 61036	165528 165557	303—
BLQ 8869 8874	B 846718 846750	922408 922413	403801 403850	61044 61046	181619 181647	285135 285183
BMQ 9582 9600	904051 904474	B 928044 928422	121—	284686 285000	40401 40411	B-306—
BMQ 9755 9864	B 982501 982578	B-78—	245531	301501 301515	623261 623263	28340
BMQ 10001 10005	39—	B 726865 726900	196046 196170	649310 649470	40401 40411	B 261045 261047
BMQ 10401 10406	251868 251870	B 293447	122—	142495 142500	624530 624572	307—
BS 53 87	318498 318750	B 726301 726350	44994	298501 298549	562526 562562	308—
BS 452 493	348001 348015	B-79—	435855 436011	516507 516750	304722 304729	157201 157230
BS 805 817	595737 595743	B 259709 259736	B-124—	601501 601502	119490 119507	755690 755700
BSQ 1885	40—	B 809762 809843	B 274651 274693	195—	176791 177390	B-309—
B 5495 5600	184206 184207	862241 862298	469161 469475	147847 472626	437199 437219	4197 4200
B 5960 6000	(App.)	80—	811356	197—	437199 437219	B 63001 63040
B 6276 6583	184700 184888	81—	B 732615 732700	200—	145805 145844	104979 105000
B 6966 7405	(Misc.)	786568 786617	848941 848946	301911 301960	750969 750970	138368 138488
B 7601 7804	431223 431250	70581	125—	B-201—	521112 521175	251670 252283
B 8001 8212	552001 552415	116697 116700	143300 143305	B 895886 895983	219123 219235	219123 219235
B 8401 8439	41—	152701 152752	192159 192162	147847 472626	261001 261335	
4—	97250 97256	82—	282204 282964	199—		
414080 414087	834018 834043	76934 77006	672605 672631	200—		
161576 161660	834500 834511	B-83—	127—	61035 61036		
329221 329250	912842 913021	101240 101250	823263 823265	61044 61046		
353251 353665	146708 146710	B 272656	301229	284686 285000		
593319 593326	866145 866250	440972 441000	265578 265595	301501 301515		
6—	44—	481172 481824	B-130—	649310 649470		
253832 254145	104673 104678	B 733201 733231	98146 98250	194—		
405096 405104	46—	B 727448 727500	254251 254413	40401 40411		
19411 19421	88761 89180	990001 990017	345975 346249	623261 623263		
186937 187231	B-48—	84—	400064 400066	142495 142500		
418574 418579	B 25501 25603	103165 103184	512286 512342	298501 298549		
626639 626650	191936 191954	239436 239797	133—	516507 516750		
799238 799233	256601 256675	52998 53051	B-134—	601501 601502		
990889 990894	B 286325 286330	187501 187635	93435 93750	195—		
B-9—	479511 479753	B 227629 227637	95694 96000	147847 472626		
205304 206134	B 614964 615000	935910 936000	97101 97500	197—		
418870 418872	B 166924 166936	87—	293711 294000	200—		
B 132911 132915	222403	231253 231259	294185 294750	B-201—		
340241 340247		88—	295501 296250	B 895886 895983		
B 520071 520460		60571 60615				



L. U. B-309—(Cont.) B 286012 286014 B 293947 294000	L. U. 366— 744574 744598 370— 525264 525269 373— 3806 3811 374— 79785 79790 377— 12615 12616 913692 913700 922158 922192 378— 387017 387018 380— 908143 908155 382— 603611 384— 758472 758478 385— 81714 81721 386— 429784 745314 745331 387— 142207 142213 B 322855 322864 B 728748 728799 989101 B-388— B 321020 321021 95166 95174 389— 168346 168359 390— 31132 31174 568423 568425 391— 148201 148210 394— 307045 307084 395— 385841 385847 396— 63313 25556 924418 924556 397— 72093 72095 115026 115080 398— 430843 430844 931127 931190 401— 136954 136990 403— 385139 385160 404— 768488 768512 406— 297279 297302 408— 173038 173039 272651 272750 409— 184712 184780 411— 399382 399436 453865 453867 B-412— B 231578 231580 B 231553 231558 444756 444798 B 953424 953506 413— 231256 231296 252751 252778 891146 891150 414— 610969 610993 415— 143973 143975 386452 386467 416— 194898 473817 473844 B-418— B 242976 242982 B 273574 273729 776659 776662 B-420— B 850641 850678 914654 914709 421— 27161 27190 422— 383523 383526 423— 131310 424— 76946 76950 147901 147905 425— 593878 734610 734625 426— 413909 413924 B-428— 139941 139970 B-429— 236756 236854 248847 248998 B 291612 397721 397729	L. U. 430— 740939 740966 431— 75244 75285 B 900082 900104 432— 596286 596289 768711 768740 434— 219761 219786 240900 405001 405015 435— B 364776 364780 649781 649805 436— 384640 384656 437— 762275 762300 155101 155104 438— 859354 859458 929371 929384 B-439— 592982 593030 440— 776616 776626 442— 910187 910330 444— 60132 60134 438811 438834 445— 366104 366177 B-446— 123590 123611 B 297020 B-447— B 323144 750706 750713 448— 380911 380921 450— 138966 138990 386701 386739 435272 435275 452— 132740 132770 B-453— 53929 53932 B 700817 700895 977010 977179 454— 761872 761891 458— 507781 507810 459— 236635 236665 331611 331731 461— 315310 970319 970336 462— 433973 433976 B-465— 55728 55730 B 275925 703882 B 869125 869490 467— 754907 754922 470— 125167 125191 473— 408146 408152 B-474— B 290485 290493 B 341283 341306 442875 443064 570219 570222 B-476— 855960 855978 B 879080 879101 B-477— 255139 255153 991281 991330 479— 82931 82999 153444 153451 225373 225390 481— 631501 631512 990528 990750 B-482— 400655 400661 B-483— 23885 23886 312118 312258 486— 766895 766906 487— 84468 84543 290251 290284 588544 588546 969283 969300 488— 125694 125700 174214 174275 660007 660008 490— 396401 396411 559951 559970 491— 562371 562373 738846 738865	L. U. 492— 606582 606630 B-493— B 258511 258514 306780 306786 320376 320418 496— 112609 112625 497— 798844 798853 499— 277858 277984 331896 331899 947600 947604 500— 482406 482557 501— 32201 32232 238621 238812 283849 283935 502— 53937 53944 504— 333751 333794 506— 583074 583075 736163 736193 508— 228751 228778 569946 569982 509— 71413 278449 278454 511— 124008 124050 512— 63061 63100 513— 332484 332485 940147 940194 516— 600513 600514 766491 766500 154801 154829 517— 746849 746874 46845 520— 142942 143023 196775 196777 521— 322779 322866 436567 436569 522— 121889 121917 525— 383360 383400 526— 400508 400514 527— 141436 141475 585224 585245 528— 5961 6000 351751 351788 44677 533— 125839 125861 536— 246180 246182 537— 737832 737846 538— 562247 562261 540— 456751 456774 598961 598973 754191 754200 543— 317710 89454 89458 545— 135476 135509 546— 113026 113049 547— 132500 132592 614884 614892 B-548— 124528 124533 B 261939 549— 35617 35700 552— 206997 207000 404101 404115 553— 241472 241475 385429 385442 B-554— B 261171 261173 B 751518 751598 752212 752228 556— 129131 129149 557— 833603 833638 559— 78029 (Orig.) 150331 150350 561— 589463 589500 342751 342939 562— 141040 141065	L. U. 562—(Cont.) 581559 581561 564— 27104 229038 229049 B-566— 394013 394029 555581 555596 994804 994813 567— 247608 247665 296874 296918 54274 54275 B-569— 270224 270395 B 275793 275796 939401 939409 B-570— 175562 B 271825 271827 422644 422663 571— 384901 384906 950697 950700 53121 572— 20339 20357 573— 56574 56585 574— 24226 28438 28436 28438 548262 548400 576— 428279 428288 577— 866873 866895 580— 243678 243687 581— 927921 927970 582— 269410 269435 585— 747191 747203 586— 920610 920627 587— 742963 742977 589— 193231 193450 587931 587936 590— 21300 408601 408606 591— 132951 133000 593— 3474 3488 594— 222787 222789 378395 378417 595— 124811 443731 444090 596— 94518 94526 597— 745550 745567 600— 380551 380560 601— 279815 279914 584125 584159 143431 143466 602— 42455 42460 20933 (Trip.) 759480 759502 604— 52015 52088 440598 440607 B-605— 224772 224919 B 301049 B 865741 865824 892966 893032 606— 772271 772313 607— 169106 169129 B-609— B 282603 417478 782341 782353 917112 610— 60231 60323 264690 264692 958204 958205 614— 141957 141967 615— 137248 137338 269322 B-616— 757398 757458 617— 288333 288426 621166 621168 618— 282701 282702 266966 267000	L. U. 618—(Cont.) 407401 407535 619— 784783 784788 620— 330638 330639 831186 831208 621— 437322 437357 623— 214395 214456 25554 25555 624— 317465 317514 319739 319741 760254 760255 625— 608146 608172 626— 519766 519772 629— 54628 793191 793235 630— 271555 271565 632— 761673 761700 152401 152403 633— 546080 546135 254321 232229 232246 637— 288370 288398 B-640— 261982 262029 585854 585866 987143 987168 643— 948318 948347 645— B 320224 320241 755495 755508 646— 129800 129818 160238 648— 14024 14083 649— 226169 226170 228531 228640 650— 73806 73855 281705 281707 651— 239845 239873 318331 318335 652— 409668 409680 653— 18223 18250 654— 131919 132000 243001 243016 592546 873584 873647 B-655— 144952 144982 B 343538 604394 604397 B 750951 750983 656— 766144 766170 657— 404797 404817 659— 389569 389589 484786 485273 974335 974386 660— 151203 151239 422140 422141 755920 755921 661— 374499 374507 B-663— 186619 B 251366 251370 254671 254756 664— 30318 30400 665— 264993 265045 334625 334626 990721 990783 B-667— B 53251 53274 367563 367662 333521 B 272862 B 818159 818250 670— 137471 137486 671— 237860 237869 337471 337500 335251 335275 672— 730292 730303 673— 561352 561369 674— 860926 860994 B-675— 600751 600816	L. U. 677— 20232 20233 43486 43500 149701 149704 678— 242154 242156 754411 754463 679— 594463 761197 761210 680— 136040 136059 681— 419046 419064 682— 292894 292906 661647 661680 683— 124943 125042 685— 35801 35823 686— 614550 614573 B-688— 193607 193715 B 341456 341472 691— 5515 5517 942638 942700 693— 417139 417149 694— 370436 370464 695— 139356 139398 697— 182833 183000 214501 214629 851795 851855 698— 245115 245116 343954 343983 699— B 322709 322748 B 336677 336678 767812 767829 700— 563898 563909 788667 788692 701— 915827 915855 704— 849385 849401 705— 126969 126991 B-706— 126413 126435 589410 589412 B 722438 722442 707— 146443 146468 708— 19358 19438 709— 122740 122764 710— 730656 730666 B-711— 284618 284623 446587 446751 B 311454 712— 62827 171353 171367 713— B 52501 53250 B 54751 54800 B 163501 163620 190883 190889 285101 285670 362361 362380 714— 739918 739926 715— 410316 410342 786670 786671 716— 102878 102958 218541 218870 332290 332294 717— 189132 189233 452489 452496 718— 143866 143910 579792 579795 719— 33216 33280 B-721— 384088 384148 594291 594297 B-723— 335478 B 336619 336620 382378 382500 587251 587348 724— 100722 100736 137089 137250 257251 257255 348788 348918 725— 171136 171137 726— 401112 401130
--	--	---	--	--	--	--



L. U. 728—	301531 830087	830105	L. U. B-795—	249873	249889	L. U. B-874—	115301	115326	L. U. 948—(Cont.)	562743	562744	L. U. 1032—	427531	427566	L. U. B-1109—(Cont.)	65962	68000	L. U. 153—	31289-291.
729—	230367	230374	798—	435433	435459	875—	114103	114115	B-949—	245983	245985	B-1034—	244154	244157	B-1110—	133687	133725	177—	592800.
B-730—	357818	357824	799—	770516	770530	881—	420515	420517	B-949—	382496	382500	B-1036—	842866	842921	B-1111—	260321	260323	187—	525362-365.
B-731—	886785	886835	800—	168466	263554	882—	34792	34843	952—	947504	947523	B-1037—	672679	672689	B-1112—	776180	776250	195—	472731.
731—	229732	229774	801—	263487	474649	884—	758192	758203	956—	14666	14670	B-1037—	364661	364760	B-1112—	984001	984013	B-304—	B 243497, 499.
733—	751257	751262	B-802—	115587	115602	885—	262145	262151	958—	242960	242963	B-1041—	92917	92923	B-1113—	22462	22500	316—	114787-800.
734—	133560	133565	803—	522849	522858	886—	30807	30810	B-960—	511685	511690	B-1045—	979211	979500	B-1113—	56251	56638	326—	208008.
735—	248281	248562	B-803—	727529	727576	887—	109823	109865	B-960—	335705	335710	B-1045—	986251	986930	B-1113—	354001	354142	338—	168929.
(Orig.)	944204		B-803—	768937	768938	887—	192822	192822	B-963—	511685	511690	B-1045—	113655	113700	B-1118—	601497	601513	348—	123107, 113.
736—	84109	84121	806—	243042	243043	888—	476101	476177	(Orig.)	289203	289203	B-1047—	179251	179260	B-1118—	150605	150627	516—	600511-512.
736—	622359	622360	808—	755170	755183	889—	31361	31474	B-964—	298518	298520	B-1048—	925623	925647	B-1120—	1045	1054	540—	598959-960, 966.
736—	120342	120348	811—	229490	229497	890—	419865	419865	B-964—	517509	517520	B-1048—	177455	177536	B-1121—	832508	832531	594—	968-971.
738—	257866		812—	774284	774288	891—	756364	756384	B-965—	208050	208092	B-1049—	246386	246503	B-1121—	965718	965730	594—	222788.
740—	549806	549854	813—	100293	100295	892—	161377	161380	B-965—	13072	13188	B-1049—	49967	49967	B-1122—	113767	113782	595—	124806-810.
743—	529193	529200	814—	180215	180310	893—	438289	438410	B-965—	51751	51985	B-1049—	228901	229200	B-1123—	266580	266581	610—	60230.
744—	592481	592492	815—	240733	240736	894—	402338	402354	B-965—	291434	291453	B-1049—	230101	230400	B-1123—	776756	776814	659—	485231-270.
744—	241974	242205	B-815—	250996	251012	895—	140563	140604	B-965—	429248	429265	B-1050—	886893	887083	B-1123—	965718	965730	698—	343955.
B-746—	127229	127236	B-815—	380207	380213	896—	420237	420253	B-965—	953211	953250	B-1050—	43192	43229	B-1123—	752291	752315	711—	446725-750.
B-746—	723099	723126	816—	756304		897—	87446	87450	B-969—	611440	611458	B-1051—	507394	507556	B-1126—	825959	825984	735—	944101-203.
747—	297539	329279	(Orig.)	323466	323520	900—	563251	563262	B-969—	728504	728528	B-1052—	894049	894081	B-1127—	337865	337924	770—	61101-110.
748—	51194	51260	817—	427425	427427	901—	142625	142651	B-969—	377842	377856	B-1052—	801739	801753	B-1127—	892531	892570	785—	331754.
B-749—	393785	393786	818—	94152		902—	128421	128425	B-970—	283960	283967	B-1055—	941638	941763	B-1129—	341468	341470	788—	130633-635.
B-749—	496482	496500	819—	332627	333000	903—	274669		B-970—	763676	763694	B-1055—	234473	234474	B-1130—	967976	968339	795—	249872.
B-749—	499501	499522	B-818—	358501	358547	B-904—	287172	287176	B-970—	276639	276640	B-1055—	941638	941763	B-1130—	341468	341470	800—	474647.
B-749—	514039		B-818—	325229	325235	B-904—	763143	763165	B-970—	530394	530400	B-1055—	234473	234474	B-1130—	967976	968339	845—	574070.
752—	511241	511245	B-819—	387960	388000	B-907—	1501	1537	B-970—	257168	257169	B-1055—	230561	230562	B-1131—	407701	407704	903—	128420.
752—	639183	639184	B-819—	396781	396794	B-907—	326990	327000	B-970—	767378	767382	B-1055—	960798	960874	B-1131—	492895	492900	952—	947521.
755—	772001	772026	820—	730502	730517	B-909—	396208	396236	B-970—	478512	478520	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-973—	B 283961.
756—	145692	145700	821—	145096	145100	B-909—	234671	234673	B-970—	235742	235765	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-992—	B 260803-810.
757—	845833	845851	822—	924565	924617	B-909—	783342	783376	B-970—	301835	301837	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1020—	B 322391-395.
758—	575266	575306	823—	469583	469602	B-909—	121545	121568	B-970—	339459	339474	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	1057—	234472.
761—	753530	753555	824—	760322	760340	B-909—	462362	462363	B-970—	581011	581011	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1085—	B 430276-277.
762—	403498	403507	825—	760322	760340	B-909—	483001	483060	B-970—	945975	945976	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1121—	965717.
B-763—	510026	510038	826—	127690	127714	B-909—	752042	752073	B-970—	963706	963750	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	1148—	605255.
764—	797935	797982	827—	939473	939486	B-909—	761724		B-970—	963850	964209	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
765—	921631	921660	828—	939473	939486	B-909—	66932	66933	B-970—	724380	724414	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
766—	59472	59600	829—	727659	727673	B-909—	817325	817347	B-970—	762305		B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
766—	109505	109514	B-843—	255244	255299	B-909—	556089	556090	B-970—	93086	93094	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
767—	130876	130892	B-843—	328840	328842	B-909—	759729	759743	B-970—	186711	186713	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
767—	592094		B-843—	572320		B-909—	399056	399096	B-970—	93086	93094	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
768—	361396	361422	B-843—	574071	574072	B-909—	574071	574072	B-970—	186711	186713	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
770—	74616	74665	B-843—	148501	148555	B-909—	860231	860250	B-970—	100935	100942	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
771—	61037	61119	B-843—	860231	860250	B-909—	175027	175096	B-970—	89180	89193	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
771—	81802	81803	B-843—	437642		B-909—	584379	584381	B-970—	331239	331240	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
772—	753114	753128	B-843—	933511	933590	B-909—	933511	933590	B-970—	79165	79215	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
772—	756522	756525	B-843—	27198	27204	B-909—	27198	27204	B-970—	729324	729340	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
775—	848975	849000	B-843—	240834	240874	B-909—	195042	195043	B-970—	307529	307530	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
776—	585001	585002	B-843—	204754	204757	B-909—	300100	300137	B-970—	897237	897562	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
782—	296284	292900	B-843—	734821	734829	B-909—	234695	234698	B-970—	946692	94717	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
784—	929995		B-843—	250814	250815	B-909—	304746	304800	B-970—	983251	983642	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
788—	130608	130637	B-843—	693364	693388	B-909—	290152		B-970—	66553	66555	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
790—	364463	364471	B-843—	123559	123600	B-909—	154501	154606	B-970—	958853	959563	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
791—	49102	49179	B-843—	135090	135111	B-909—	794243	794254	B-970—	14131	14154	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
792—	603477	603489	B-843—	170818	170822	B-909—	401725	401758	B-970—	225387		B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
794—	475517	475532	B-843—	223111	223139	B-909—	577388		B-970—	891901	891960	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
	175769	414876	B-843—	846650	846680	B-909—	793176	793180	B-970—	328384	328479	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344	965384	B-1148—	VOID
	573068	573278	B-843—	242203	242203	B-909—	236304	236309	B-970—	732027	732052	B-1055—	118292	118297	B-1131—	965344			



L. U. 28— 928189.	L. U. 104— 186476, 615, 874.	L. U. B-309—(Cont.) 252130, 219206.	L. U. 501— 32222, 238656, 792, 283919.	L. U. 700— 563899, 788672.	L. U. B-1088— B 973873 - 874, 876 - 877, 886- 888.	L. U. 490— 396395.
30— 272861.	107— 111686, 717.	321— 1869.	530— 793096-699.	716— 218823.	B-1097— B 484753, B 279723.	540— 598956-957.
35— 25253.	B-108— 241687.	329— 989738.	B-554— B 261173, B 751521.	724— 348819.	1113— 113661, 682-685, 354009, 601509.	584— 268751.
36— 468094, 107.	B-110— 472402, 561012, B 700488.	332— 469438.	B-566— 394024, 555591.	752— 639183.	B-1132— B 965360, 370.	617— 621651-660.
B-38— 904075.	125— 282799, 832.	343— 253257.	B-569— 939407.	770— 61089.	B-1150— B 322897.	674— 860919.
43— 866145-150, 193.	B-130— 98167, 214, 254280, 292.	362— 752949, 993.	576— 330105.	B-785— B 241223.	B-1154— 31043, 718086, 094, 099, 108.	708— 163359-360.
B-48— 479584, 636, 748-753.	B-130— 361-362, 345975- 978, 980, 346084, 094, 113, 157, 212.	377— 913692.	586— 920628.	786— 54512.	B-1169— B 49322.	933— 577362.
B-50— 257123.	153— 138274, 284.	380— 908155.	597— 745561.	792— 475521-530.	Previously Listed Missing—Rec.	B-980— 767334.
B-52— 191253, 257, 868982, 989.	177— 225034, 164.	398— 931128.	607— 169115.	B-795— 249878.	177— 330103-109.	992— B 260796-797, 801.
R-57— B 65290, 301, 335, 494, 631- 640, 903, 913, 956, 970, 976, 982, 996, 66004, 065, 101, 132, B 719780, 831, 858, 973, B 715821.	193— 649437.	412— B 587858.	610— 60232, 276, 310.	799— 770519-520.	861— 846654-658.	B-1020— B 322351-355.
B-66— 223951, 964, 981, 224016, 031, 085, 196, 223, 231, 282, 298, 408, 417, 484, 487, 511, 390671, 674, B 815872, 957, B 816017.	B-202— 470846, 899, 932, 477009, 134, B 899581, 585, 592, 605, 739.	413— 386456.	618— 266989, 407528.	862— 262980.	889— 438315.	B-1027— B 333706, 709.
B-83— 440973 - 975, 481366, 485, 514, 593, 675, 681, 719, 813.	245— 176993.	425— 734615.	659— 484799 - 800, 807, 815 - 830, 862 - 863, 915, 923, 485040, 093, 145 - 150, 154.	890— 121546.	B-907— 396219.	B-1053— B 230805.
B-95— 219243.	246— 145808, 836, 843.	434— 219766.	665— 265013.	B-965— B 51811, 51972, 12766.	910— 121546.	BLANK
	B-263— 237466-467.	443— 216584, 586.	673— 561357.	970— 377846.	B-965— B 897401, 486.	40— 431241-250.
	278— 126796.	B-446— 123598.	674— 860919.	E-1000— B 887641.	B-1006— B 887641.	60— 471235-240.
	291— 5886.	B-453— 977024, 060, 086, 093, 113.	B-688— B 341465.	B-1023— 28119, 28128.	B-1023— 28119, 28128.	409— 184780.
	B-292— 311762.	B-465— B 869427.	691— 942659.	B-1030— B 185829-830.	B-1030— B 185829-830.	458— 507792-793.
	B-309— B 63014, 105000,	467— 599286.	697— 214599.	B-1049— B 56935-938.	B-1049— B 56935-938.	B-1049— B 56935 - 57000, B 49830.
		479— 82959, 966.	699— B 322722, 726, 737, B 336678.	B-1058— B 960802, 829.	B-1058— B 960802, 829.	Previously Listed Void Not Void
		495— 306782.				501— 31957.

## JAP DEATH TRAP

(Continued from page 248)

no believe me two officers, they say one, and I say two and by damn I show them two uniforms and then they believe me." I asked him if he thought the Chinese knew that the Japanese officers were in his place and he said no, it was just an accident. He said that he told them, "that was damn bad for business."

## JAP SECRET SERVICE

I never bought a drink of liquor as I don't indulge in intoxicants. However, I obtained several good pictures from him. One was an eight by 10 inch photograph of a pen drawing of the city of Shan Hai Kwan drawn by the Greek himself, which was very good. Through this drawing of his he would direct you to points of interest in the Walled City.

On my third trip up there the Japanese had taken complete control. Being a half-hearted railroad fan I thought I would like to look over the railroad yards and their engines, so I started out with my kodak in hand. I soon noticed that I was being followed by a Japanese in civilian clothes. I knew very well that he was a Japanese intelligence officer and that they don't like to have people taking pictures of things. I thought to myself, here's where I have some fun; so I began a good brisk walk, out and in, around box cars and engines, acting like I was trying to avoid meeting him, and at last maneuvered around so that I would meet up with him on a pedestrian bridge over the railroad tracks up high and out in the open. He came up to me very casual-like, smiling very friendly, and asked me if I

cared if he talked to me. I told him not at all. He said that he was a Japanese business man and that he wanted to talk to me so as to get practice in talking English.

He used very good English at first. His conversation at first was not offensive, but it wasn't long until he was giving me a regular third degree, and I was acting very amenable to his questioning. His questions concerning myself personally I answered without evasion but questions concerning the Transport Grant and about what it was doing up there, I answered with a big "I don't know." However, he seemed well satisfied with my answers and was about to leave me when I said to him, "You have done a pretty good job of questioning me, at least you have asked me plenty of questions that don't concern you. Now I would like to ask you one. Just what did you say your business was?"

He smiled and said, "I am a Japanese businessman." I gave him a horse laugh and told him, "Japanese businessman nothing, you're a Japanese Secret Service man and you're bum at it."

Figuratively speaking he went straight up in the air. He forgot all about his good English and began to yell,

"Me no secret service, me no secret service."

He got away from me as soon as possible. I stood laughing at him until he was out of sight. This was in March of 1934 and the Japanese up to that time hadn't become so tough with foreigners. A year or so later some of my shipmates told me that the Japanese were looking for trouble with anybody who went ashore.

Before bringing this to a close I would like to say "hello" from Hawaii to old timers, first of all L. U. No. 370, a telephone local of Los Angeles now gone many a year; next to L. U. No. 61, same as above, gone. Next to L. U. No. 65 of Butte, Mont.; L. U. No. 465 of San Diego. The number of the local

union down at Jerome, Ariz., I have forgotten but it is "hello" just the same. Here's "hello" to the boys I worked with at the U. S. Explosive Plant, Nitro, W. Va. The boys there deposited their cards with the local in Charleston. Some of the Brothers whom I remember on that job were: Mr. Lakin, general foreman; George Bowler, powerhouse foreman out of St. Louis, Mo.; Thorp, Gary, Ind.; John Erb and O. K. White. That's all I can remember right now. I had many friends at Pensacola, Fla.

My "old standby" down there was L. L. Sparks. You'd know he was a wire jerker by his name. I had my card in at San Jose, Calif., when I was working at Mountain View for the P. G. and E. There were only three I. B. E. W. men on that job: Homer Pontious, of San Jose; Hamilton, of San Mateo, and myself. I was in and out of L. U. No. 180, of Vallejo, Calif., several times. There were some good old I. B. E. W. standbys there.

I finally anchored, it seems, to old L. U. No. 151, now B-202, of San Francisco. I have had my card in there for 11 years and yet for the length of time I have been a member, I am least acquainted there of any local union I was ever in. However, I have one old friend there, Gerald Pickle. I think I will celebrate my twenty-fifth anniversary as a member of the Brotherhood sometime next fall if I remember correctly. I will have to look it up. I haven't seen a letter in the JOURNAL from the above mentioned locals for a long time and I certainly would like to see one. I have been keeping an eye out for a letter from the local union up at Longview, Wash., as I requested one from there a long time back.

I want to thank Joe Carrico, of L. U. No. 180, of Vallejo, for his prompt reply to an air-mail letter I sent to him concerning wage data.

I don't think a fellow really knows how to appreciate his JOURNAL until he gets in some unorganized out-of-way place such as the "Paradise of the Pacific." Aloha for this time.





## BUSINESS AS USUAL

One of the best stories yet coming out of the war. A French town was buying electric power from the generating station in a German town across the river. When the war started, the Germans cut off the power to their French customers. The French promptly bombed the German town for three hours. At the end of this time the power came back on.

A month later the Germans again treated the French to a black-out, and again the French said it with bombs. The power was turned on again.

Then—a third time the power went off. But at this time the French authorities received a hasty phone call from the town across the river.

"We're just shutting the station down for a few hours for repairs. Don't shoot!"

\* \* \*

## SHOULD EMPLOY I. B. E. W. MEN

A large western city also suffered an involuntary black-out recently because a rat burned his tail on a 32,000 volt line. May this serve as a warning to utility employers to sign up with the union!

## A LESSON ON SAFETY

In many homes wired years ago,  
No ground was made, they did not know,  
That grounding done the proper way  
Protects your home and life each day!

Good wiring done as per the Code,  
Brings "safety first" in your abode;  
Some trouble calls we all have had,  
To check up on some wiring bad.

A lady phoned our shop one day,  
"Please send a wireman right away;  
The meter makes a howling sound,  
With all lights off it still goes 'round."

The job was in a home quite swell,  
Where the trouble was, no one could tell;  
The mother was afraid of fires,  
'Cause sonny boy had fixed the wires.

A switch plate by the bathroom door,  
Would make you jump clear off the floor;  
And sister says, "You get a shock,  
If you pull the chain or touch the lock."

The wireman took a look around,  
The kid had crossed the "hot" to ground;  
"Well," she said, "It was here before,  
But now it's gone the meter's slower."

HENDRICK THE ROAMER.

\* \* \*

## SPRING FEVER

Spring time is almost here,  
And as my feet begin to itch,  
I want to hop a real fast freight  
With my tools in a thousand mile hitch.

I want to wander here and there,  
From big city to small town;  
Work on new jobs and help repair  
Lines that storms have torn down.

But the wife and two small lads  
Have stopped my roving thought;  
So I guess I'll sit and dream  
Of memories that can't be bought.

JOHN AIKIN,

L. U. No. B-309, East St. Louis, Ill.



## SIX A. M.

(One that Poe missed)

Hear the loud alarm bell—  
Brazen bell!  
With its clamor bursting in where elfins dwell

In the castle of my dreams;  
And it riotously screams  
In my starkly startled ear,  
Like a raucous chanticleer,  
To get up—

That the time has come to rise and go to work!

Work, work, work—fume and sweat  
and labor like a Turk!  
Some fine morning I'll rebel;  
I'll go bloodily berserk,  
And I'll kick the shiny shell  
From that slumber-slaying bell,  
Sure as hell!

Yes, sir, kick that clock from here to Kali-spell!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. 124.

\* \* \*

## MEMORIES

My thoughts go back to yesteryear,  
When my day's work is done;  
I sit beside the flowers in  
The California sun.

I wonder how the boys back East  
Would feel were I to say,  
That even though they're friends of mine  
I'm glad to be away!

I've boomed around these good old states.  
I've criss-crossed here and there;  
I've handled steel and pike-poles, too—  
My thoughts go everywhere.

I've hit the high steel towers, and  
Run pipe and steel-tube, too;  
I've froze and sweat, but let's forget—  
For now I'm telling you!

This California sunshine, and  
This California air,  
Is something that you only get  
Right here, not everywhere.

I've worked from Maine to Cuba, and  
I've fought the snow and ice;  
I'm settled now—away out West—  
And California's nice.

I sort of plan to hang around  
This California sun;  
And let my thoughts just wander off—  
When my day's work is done!

"AL" SHINTON,

L. U. No. B-447, El Centro, Calif.



## "HE NEVER BLAMED THE BOOZE"

(Author unknown)

He took a bottle up to bed,  
Drank whiskey hot each night.  
Drank cocktails in the morning,  
But never could get tight.  
He shivered in the evening  
And always had the blues  
Until he had a bowl or two—  
But never blamed the booze.

His joints were full ofumatiz,  
His appetite was slack,  
He had pains between the shoulders.  
And chills ran down his back.  
He suffered from insomnia and  
At night he couldn't snooze,  
He said it was the climate—  
But never blamed the booze.

His constitution was run down,  
At least that's what he said;  
His legs were swelled each morning,  
And he often had swelled head.  
He tackled beer, wine and whiskey,  
And if they didn't fuse  
He blamed it on dyspepsia—  
But never blamed the booze.

He said he couldn't sleep at night,  
And always had bad dreams,  
Claimed he laid awake until  
The early morning beams.  
He thought it was malaria,  
Alas, 'twas but a ruse.  
He blamed it on 'most everything,  
But never blamed the booze.

His liver needed scraping,  
And his kidneys had the gout,  
So he swallowed lots of bitters  
And finally cleaned them out.  
His legs were swelled with dropsy  
Till he had to cut his shoes,  
But he blamed that on the doctors—  
And never blamed the booze.

Then he had the tremens  
And tackled rats and snakes:  
First he had the fever,  
And then he had the shakes.  
At last he had a funeral  
And the mourners had the blues,  
And the epitaph they carved for him  
Was—"He Never Blamed the Booze."

BACHIE,  
L. U. No. 211.

\* \* \*

## REVERSED REASONING

(In protest against Local No. B-3  
indictments)

They have enacted laws  
To protect labor's cause,  
To round-table conferences they'd invite us;

When we tried to expand,  
Our legal rights to demand,  
They backed out, proceedin' to indict us!

They shall not bar our way  
Try hard as they may,  
Nor weaken our soundly-constructed founda-  
tion;

The more they'll indict us  
The closer they'll unite us  
Into a powerful organization!

ABE GLICK (A'B'it o' Luck),

L. U. No. B-3, New York.



*The End*

*Justifies the Mean-ness*